

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 57.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2689.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## A FORWARD STEP

Central Union Church to Have an  
Assistant Pastor.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Lady Assistant to the Pastor Also Re-  
commended—Congregation Adopts the  
Committee's Report.

Central Union Church has taken another important step forward, necessitated by the constantly increasing membership, involving extra labor and responsibility on the pastor and church officials. For a long time it has been felt among the congregation that this work was too much for any one man, however willing he might be, to undertake. This feeling culminated in the matter being brought before the congregation at its meeting a week ago last Wednesday evening, and resulted in the appointment of the following committee to recommend suitable action in the matter, viz.: W. R. Castle, chairman; Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. C. F. Peterson, Charles M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, F. J. Lowrey and George B. McClellan, with the addition of the pastor ex-officio. Included in the scope of the committee's work was the outlining of plans for the enlargement of the church work in all directions.

At the church meeting on Wednesday evening of this week the committee presented a long report in which it was stated that there were now over 600 members on the roll. The families associated with the church number some 1800 adults, with not less than 800 children. Besides those directly connected with the church there are many other children attending Sunday school, and many others who are not members of the church but who are connected with the church in some way.

The committee further say in substance that the officers and members on whom the bulk of the work falls are all busy men and women. While they have the will to do more they have not the time. The period has now arrived in the history of the church when it is necessary that more than one person devote all of his time to the preaching and pastoral duties, Sunday school work, visiting the sick, seeking out strangers and the many other things which are within the church's province. Even with additional paid workers there will remain an abundant field for the voluntary efforts of the members. The rapidly increasing number of white people coming to the city is given as one of the main reasons why the pastor should have assistance. The Sunday school demands and must have constant and systematic supervision. Visiting the sick, the poor, the indifferent, the strangers, must be continued at all times, and there are a multitude of minor matters connected with the church which are not within the province of the deacons, any particular committee or officer, and yet somebody must attend to them.

Among the recommendations made by the committee are the division of the city into small districts, and the placing of them in the charge of some one from the church who will be responsible for the details of each, some one who lives in the district who can visit and report on all matters in his district.

The committee also call attention to another matter which should be attended to at once. This is an increase in the seating capacity of the church, and the trustees are earnestly asked to consider the same.

Weekly choral meetings or classes are also suggested by which means union of feeling in the church can be helped and talent now unknown developed which might prove of great assistance to the church and choir committee and furnish a never-failing supply which would aid in keeping up that all important part of public worship, music and singing.

In conclusion, the committee say

that it is not reasonable to expect the pastor, even with the volunteer aid of the church members, to sufficiently attend to all these duties. The church cannot do what it ought, and fill its proper place in this rapidly growing community with machinery that was sufficient ten, twenty or fifty years ago. This feeling was clearly and forcibly expressed at the meeting a week ago.

To carry out their suggestions the committee recommended:

First—The engagement of a suitable man for assistant to the pastor, upon a salary not to exceed \$2000 a year, to perform such duties as shall be assigned him by the pastor, with the approval of the standing committee.

Second—The engagement of a lady assistant to the pastor upon a salary not to exceed \$1200 a year, to perform such duties as shall be assigned her by the pastor, with the approval of the standing committee.

The report of the committee was adopted by the congregation, and the committee was continued and empowered to take the necessary steps to procure suitable persons to fill the positions thus created.

It is expected that with this addition to the official workers of the church, a much broader and more thorough work will be made possible, and the changing conditions of this growing city met, for it is the firm purpose of the church to make itself a means to the largest good in the expanding city life.

## TELEPHONE TALK

Supt. John Cassidy Tells  
of His Trip.

Promises a New Switch Board, More Oper-  
tors, Better Communication and Un-  
derground Wires.

Superintendent John Cassidy of the Mutual Telephone Company arrived by the Rio Janeiro yesterday after a two-months' business trip to the States.

"My trip was successful in every way," he said yesterday afternoon. "I went right through to New York and Boston and investigated thoroughly everything connected with telephones."

"The object of my trip was to find the best switchboard for our needs and the cost of installing it. In my report to the directors I shall recommend the adoption of one that is far and away ahead of anything else. Its distinguishing feature is what is called central energy, whereby not the least power is lost. The manufacturers not only make the switchboards but use them as well, inasmuch as they control large telephone systems. In this way they are better prepared to deal with intending buyers than other firms who only manufacture and do not use their productions. These people can give sure guarantees where others hesitate."

"With the installation of the new switchboard Honolulu's telephone system will be equal to anything in the States. We have always been handicapped at this particular point. We need more operators at the switchboard, but heretofore there has not been room for them. The number of telephones has increased so rapidly that it has outgrown the system we now have. The one in contemplation will be adaptable to all needs and its accommodations may be increased at will. The expense will be quite heavy, but it seems good policy to install it now as it will have to come some time."

"The extent to which the telephone service is being increased, and the rapidly increasing distances over which conversations can be maintained in the States is amazing. Why, just before leaving for home I was in Seattle and was called to the telephone office. The party on the other end of the line was in San Francisco, 1100 miles away. After getting us connected the operator gave the word. I heard a click. The chronograph, the telephone stopwatch, had started. They charge by the fifteen seconds and it is wonderful the amount of business that a person can do in that quarter of a minute when he knows the 'stopwatch' is on him. Underground lines are becoming general because the companies find that in addition to the improvement in the service there is a lessening in the expense. This system will be introduced in Honolulu before a great while. Everything points to the establishment of first class telephonic communication in this city."

## THE RIVAL KINGS

Shake Hands on the Badger and  
Are Friends Again.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS

Ques and Ends From all Parts of  
the World Botted Down From  
Late Exchange.

CHIEFS AT PEACE.

Apia, Samoa, June 26.—Via Auckland, N. Z., July 3.—The Mataafan chiefs met the Malletton chiefs yesterday on board the United States transport Badger in the presence of the International Commissioners, shook hands and made peace.

A meeting has been arranged for Malletton, Tanu and Mataafa with the Commissioners. Peace is thus finally assured between the chieftains, and their followers and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms, awaiting action by the powers. In the meantime the Government is vested in three Consuls, two of whom can act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the treaty.

This arrangement is acceptable to all parties. Dr. Wilhelm Solf is exercising his office as president of the municipality of Apia and the friction between him and the natives is at an end. The German protected cruiser Cormorant has arrived and the Falk has gone to Sydney, New South Wales. Three thousand five hundred rifles, not including those served to Malletton Tanu's party, have been returned to the war ships.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Professor Schurman, president of the United States Advisory Committee for the Philippines, to Hongkong, from which point he will sail to Japan to pay a short visit there before leaving for the United States.

Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, Professor Worcester and Professor Schurman will meet in Washington during the autumn to compile a report of the Commission's labors. The Commission recently investigated the question of currency and the Chinese problem, as it presents itself here. A large majority of the business men wish to continue on a silver basis. There are a few, however, who favor a gold basis or the adoption of a Japanese system. The Philippines are anxious to exclude Chinese labor. On the other hand, many large employers prefer Chinese, asserting that they are more efficient, although the element of cheapness doubtless influences this view.

CALIFORNIANS RETURNING.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The California and Colorado volunteers will leave Manila for home in a few days. The War Department has received the following message from Gen. Otis:

MANILA, July 4.—Adjutant-General, Washington: California Infantry and Artillery, numbering 1400 men, and discharged men, take the Sherman, now loading at Negros. The Warren takes Colorado, 1100; now preparing preparatory papers. Difficult to lighter transports in the typhoon now prevailing. The Grant is unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming, 65 officers and 1500 men, with other discharged men. OTIS.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, July 5.—The Daily News says this morning: We understand that the Pacific cable conference has arrived at a satisfactory basis. The principles of the scheme have been provisionally agreed upon and will be communicated to the colonial Government. Unless a hitch occurs the cable will be an imperial affair in the fullest sense of the word.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

MANILA, July 4.—The negotiations between the Spanish officers and Aguinaldo at Tiarac concerning the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos have resulted in a partial agreement. According to unofficial reports, the insurgents have promised to release the sick soldiers, who number several hundred, and the civil officials, but they intend to keep the friars, expecting that the church will finally pay a heavy ransom.

It is reported that the civilian prisoners are being concentrated at Tar-

lac and Aparri, as well as some of the other ports recently opened, from which they could be shipped to Manila. The Spaniards assert that the Filipinos are impressing all the military prisoners into engineering, hospital and clerical work.

WILL TAKE A REST.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A World cable from London says: Admiral Dewey will first land in Europe at Trieste, an Austrian port at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

The World correspondent learns with deep regret from the highest authority that the Admiral's health has shown no appreciable improvement since the left Manila, and acting under medical advice, he will take a complete rest in the Austrian Tyrol before resuming his journey home. His health, unfortunately, so far is so indifferent that he could not safely face the fatigue of the reception awaiting him.

Half a Million on Board.

The British steamship Moana sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., on July 5th, with \$500,000 in gold for San Francisco.

Filed Their Answer.

In the case of Charles E. Bartlett vs. Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company, the defendants have filed an answer denying each and every allegation contained in the complaint.

## AT IOLANI COLLEGE

Closing Exercises and  
Sports Yesterday.

Miss Hoare Presents the Prizes to  
the Successful Contestants—  
Excellent Singing.

The closing exercises and sports went off with great eclat at Iolani school yesterday afternoon. The singing and recitations were alike excellent and much appreciated by the large audience assembled in the beautifully decorated school room. The program was as follows:

Song—"The Hardy Norseman."  
Recitation—"The Song of the North."  
J. D. Almoku.  
Dialogue—"The Town Mouse and Country Mouse."  
Jno. Yee Bew and Mong Yin.  
Song—"Alone." Mendelssohn.  
Recitation—"Truthful James."  
Bret Harte.  
T. Andrews.  
Recitation—"Mr. Nobody."  
James and Malcolm Robertson.  
Song—"A Song of May."  
Scene—"William Tell."  
Knowles.  
Tell—H. Hart.  
Gesler—T. Andrews.  
Sarnem—D. White.  
Tell's Son—P. Frendo.  
Attendant—R. Nowlein.  
Recitation—"The Kite."  
Ten Small Boys.  
Recitation—"Tubal Cain."  
C. Mackay.  
Jno. C. Andersen.  
Recitation—"Boadicea."  
Cowper.  
H. Hart.  
Song—"Let the Hills Resound."  
B. Richards.

The sports, which immediately followed, attained a high standard of excellence and were watched with keen interest by the spectators. The best performances were: The high jump, 5 feet 2 inches; the pole vault, 8 feet 2 inches, and the 100-yards, 10 4-5 seconds. An excellent display of bicycle trick riding was given by Ku Kamanu. The handsome prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Miss Hoare. Special mention should be made of the excellent maps, drawings, and specimens of handwriting, which were ranged round the school room.

TO MAKE GREAT SPEED.

LONDON, July 5.—Keen interest is felt at the Admiralty in the development of the torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, which will be launched shortly on the Tyne. Messrs. Parsons are fitting her with a turbine system of engines and they believe that they will enable her to make forty-five miles an hour. Experiments are being made in the direction of utilizing the turbine system aboard ocean steamers. Experts are of the opinion that this system will revolutionize ocean travel and make it possible to cross the Atlantic in three days.

DATA ON DEADLY CANCER.

LONDON, July 5.—The cancer society has commissioned Dr. A. E. Duffy to proceed to the United States to collect data; to investigate the operations of the Buffalo laboratory, and to offer a prize of £10 for the best original essay on cancer science.

## AT SCHOOL BOARD

Little Business at the  
Meeting Yesterday.

Interesting discussion as to preparation for  
the coming term of the Summer School.

The Board of Education held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The only business brought up was the matter of resignation and applications for positions. Nine of the former were read and accepted. Forty-seven applications were handed over to the committees on teachers and on examinations. The list of teachers for the ensuing year will not be made out until the first part of August. This will give ample time for all the applications and resignations to come in.

There were present at the meeting Professor Alexander, Dr. Maxwell, Chas. Hopkins, J. Q. Wood, T. H. Gibson and Secretary Rodgers.

The exhibits for the Summer School are beginning to arrive. Up to date nearly every school on the Islands has sent something. Much of the work is extremely interesting. One of the best things is the exhibit sent from Hilo Union School. Its main feature is the pictorial story of Robinson Crusoe. The whole tale is depicted in drawings which were made by the younger pupils, none of whom are over 11 years old. The artistic talent shown by some of the children is surprising. There is also a large number of specimens from the local schools. After the exhibit is complete it will be arranged in the High School.

Foreign News Notes.

A Nebraska cyclone at Amesworth killed one woman and destroyed much property.

Young W. K. Vandenberg's automobile was wrecked with him at Niagara and the occupants narrowly escaped serious injury.

Russia will subsidize a line of fast ships to convey poultry, game and fresh meats to the English market.

The United States cruiser Marlinhead has reached Talahuanu on her way to the Pacific station.

President Schurman of the Philippine Peace Commission, cables to the Secretary of War that everything depends on crushing Aguinaldo. He declares that peace in Luzon means peace throughout the group.

New York detectives have gone to Europe to search for the secretary and treasurer of one of the largest stock brokerage syndicates in Wall street, who is said to have absconded with \$500,000.

Percy W. Palmer, a prominent real estate dealer of Chicago, was found lifeless in the street with a bullet hole in his left breast. He is supposed to have been murdered for his life insurance.

An eastbound Central Pacific train left the track at Elko, Nevada, and a number of California people on board were slightly injured.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., formerly director-general of the medical department of the British navy, is dead. He served five continuous years in the Arctic regions searching for Sir John Franklin and discovering the Northwest passage.

The proposed strike at the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company has been abandoned.

The National Association of Editors is in convention at Portland, Or.

An engine explosion at Bluefield, West Virginia, killed three men.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with much enthusiasm throughout Porto Rico. At Ponce there was a big distribution of food to the poor.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of California, is dead.

Spanish officials have made a seizure of arms from France for the use of the Carlists.

Colorado proposes to exhibit a life-size female statue of pure gold at the Paris Exhibition.

Jeffries has been matched to fight Mitchell in London at the end of August. Jeffries was due in San Francisco on the 9th.

Serious rioting continues in many Spanish cities.

Memphis was visited by a half-million dollar fire.

Embaasador Chomaz entertained many Americans in London on July 4th.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. have been granted leave by the Government to import thirty more Italian laborers.



## ARE IN CLASSES

Difference Between Travelers on Steamers.

EXPLAINED BY DOCTORS

A Sick Chinese—Fumigation of Freight—An Experiment—Adulteration of Beer—Hilo Health.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday President Cooper asked for the opinions of the physicians present regarding the difference which exists in other places between the treatment of cabin and steerage passengers during the prevalence of an epidemic disease.

Dr. Wood stated that there was recognized a difference. As a class, he said, the people who travel in the cabin are from the environment both before and after embarking, and while on board, less liable to disease and more under the supervision of the health officials inasmuch as they are generally people of means and are found at the hotels or at the homes of friends. The steerage passengers scatter out and are swallowed up in lodging houses and other places.

These remarks were acquiesced in by Drs. Day and Emerson. The former produced copies of health reports showing that outbreaks of epidemic diseases on board steamers always occur in the steerage. The discrimination is made not because a man is poor or because he chooses to come steerage, but because his general environment both before and after embarking is such as to render him more liable to disease.

Dr. Day reported that he had examined a Chinese member of the America Maru's crew who was ill. The symptoms of the man, however, were those of fever rather than the plague.

In regard to the fumigation of freight Mr. Reynolds was instructed to request Dr. Alvarez to make a test of fumigating freight placed in the stone warehouse at the Malt wharf. The Board voted not to reconsider its action refusing to allow the freight of the America Maru to be landed.

The slaughter house reports showed that 294 bullocks, 82 calves, 428 sheep and 321 hogs had been killed during the two weeks from June 28 to July 12. The fish report showed that during the week ending July 2, 69,919 fish had been examined, and 75,451 during the week ending July 9.

In response to a communication asking whether the introduction of salicylic acid into liquids should be considered as coming under the law providing against impurities the Board decided that it should. In certain specimens of beer examined the quantity of acid was so great as to be dangerous to health.

A desultory discussion on "embalmed beef" followed.

An application from a "faith healer" for a license to practice medicine was denied.

The contract for furnishing poi to the leper settlement was awarded to K. A. Kalakane, lowest bidder, at 57½ cents per bundle. This is about seven cents higher than the last contract given.

The application of the steward of Wailuku, Maui, hospital for two additional nurses was deferred for further investigation.

Dr. Moore, of the Hilo Hospital, reported that the fever epidemic in that place had greatly diminished.

The Board then went into executive session. The following were present at the meeting:

President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, G. W. Smith, Dr. Emerson, C. B. Reynolds, L. D. Keilipio.

## BRIG GEN. OTIS.

The Los Angeles Soldier May Go Into the Cabinet.

LOS ANGELES, June 27.—Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis has been ordered to Washington, where, on July 1st, he will be mustered out of the volunteer service. This journey to the national capital revives the tale that Gen. Otis is the probable successor of Secretary of War Alger. When Gen. Otis suddenly left his command in Manila it was then asserted that the editor had returned to America with full knowledge that a political emergency was the motive for his home coming. This statement has never officially been denied.

That Otis and McKinley are friendly is shown by the proffer made by the Los Angeles man two years ago of the Assistant Secretaryship of War. That the prize was not handed by Otis arose from the opposition of Alger, who bitterly fought the appointment on the

ground that Otis had accused Alger of playing, during the San Pedro Harbor imbroglio, into the hands of Colles P. Huntington. It is now asserted that as Alger, owing to political complications, will leave the Cabinet, the time is propitious for Otis to be taken into the official household of the President, and that the home-coming and the journey to Washington will permit Otis to slip into the berth prepared in advance.

## Postoffice Box Holders.

The following notice was sent by the Postoffice authorities yesterday to all holders of boxes:

You are urgently requested to notify all your correspondents to address mail to your post office numbered box, so as to facilitate the handling of mails.

## SEES A FRIEND

Dreyfus Permitted to Consult His Counsel.

Touching Scenes—Did Not Know What Had Transpired During His Absence—The Voyage.

RENNES, July 3.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, who had a long conference with Mme. Dreyfus yesterday, visited Dreyfus in the military prison at 10 o'clock this morning. The permit for the lawyers to enter the prison bore the following inscription:

"Tenth Army Corps, Tribunal of the Courtmartial: Permit to communicate. Available Until the Day Judgment is Delivered."

"Monsieur \_\_\_\_\_, Counsel for the Court of Appeal, is authorized to communicate with Capt. Dreyfus, whom he is charged to defend."

"MAJOR CARRIERE."

This was the first time that Demange, the defender of Dreyfus at the court martial in 1894, and his client had seen each other since the sentence.

On entering the room M. Demange and Dreyfus threw themselves into each other's arms. The scene was most touching. Neither was able to utter a word, but they warmly embraced.

Dreyfus, when able to speak, thanked M. Demange for his devoted services.

M. Demange then presented M. Labori, who had been a silent spectator in the background of the foregoing scene. Dreyfus clasped M. Labori's hand, and, in a voice choked with emotion, expressed the deepest gratitude for the splendid manner in which Labori had championed his cause.

M. Demange and Labori then gave the prisoner a general review of all which has happened since Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island. Dreyfus explained that he knew nothing but what was contained in the volume which M. Labori had sent him, giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in 1898.

M. Demange and Labori then left. They were both greatly impressed with the appearance of Dreyfus. They declared he was both physically and mentally in much better health than they anticipated.

PARIS, July 3.—Capt. Coffiniere de Nordeck, commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which brought Capt. Dreyfus to France, says in an interview published, that he was struck by the immense power of self-control displayed by Capt. Dreyfus during the voyage. The prisoner's attitude throughout was "one of irony and disdain."

Capt. Dreyfus was ignorant of the fact that a new court martial awaited him during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed not a muscle of his face moved. He merely said:

"I have no ill-will toward anybody. I shall be glad to re-enter the army which I have never ceased to love."

He did not allude to the subject again during the voyage. Most of the time he passed in reading.

## SUGAR WAR.

Progress of Row Between the Capitalistic Rivals.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Tribune says: The report that the sugar war has been practically settled finds many believers in Wall street, although it has had no official confirmation. Wall Street Topics, discussing the losses incurred in this contest by the sugar company and its competitors, will say in its issue today:

The cost of the war to the sugar trust (the American Sugar Refining Company) cannot be far from \$10,000,000. The cost to Arbuckle Brothers, and to Doehrer (New York Sugar Refining Company) is insignificant compared with the cost to the sugar trust. Arbuckle Brothers and Doehrer are willing to follow the trust in advances, for they are anxious to make money. They will co-operate with the trust should it make a difference of cents, which was the difference provided before the sugar war began.

## City of Peking.

Hartford & Co. received advices from the America Maru that the City of Peking, due here on the 14th, would be quarantined. This will cause a delay in her sailing date from Honolulu of about seven days.

## PLAGUE IS BAD

Frightful Fatality of the Orient's Disease.

THE HONG KONG REPORT

But Few Survive—Japan Free of It So Far—London Lancet on Plague in India.

The Foreign Office did not receive any official reports by the America Maru regarding the plague conditions in Hongkong. By the steamer's bill of health, however, it is learned that during the two weeks previous to sailing there had been 188 deaths out of 189 cases reported. There were undoubtedly others, which would swell that number as the Chinese doctors treat many cases and fail to report. So far as known the plague has not yet obtained a foothold in Japan.

The London Lancet says of the plague in India:

Between January 5 and February 30, 350 deaths from the plague were recorded in Calcutta. Doubtless the number was much greater, for the natives hide all cases as long as possible. The disease is not as virulent as in Bombay, where it often acts fatally within a few hours; but the natives refuse European aid, and no case of recovery is known. The English medical men regard with envy the effective, if somewhat brutal, manner in which the Americans cleaned Havana. In Calcutta this is impossible, as there is no room in the native quarters. Everywhere there are little puddles of water, amidst the most filthy surroundings, and this water is used by the natives. It is worse than the water of the river. The city has a good supply of well filtered water, but the natives will not use it. Persons about to leave Calcutta for the interior are examined as to the state of their health, but it is impossible to carry out the regulations strictly, and many towns have been infected.

In Bombay the plague is worse than ever. There are about 250 deaths a day from the plague, sometimes 2200 a week. The people who regard Bombay as a doomed city may not be far from wrong. Past experience shows that the epidemic recedes for a few weeks during the hottest season, but only to reappear when cooler weather sets in. In the interior of the peninsula the mortality from plague is also very high in many places.

Under the heading "The Pest," the Yokohama Mail of July 1st says:

There is only too much reason to fear that Japan will not be able to avert an invasion of the pest. The case of the America Maru, indeed, does not seem to be as bad as was at first anticipated. Two patients suspected of having been attacked by the terrible disease, have been found to be suffering from very ordinary kinds of maladies. But that good news is more than counterbalanced by intelligence that a pest patient has been discovered in the City of Peking, at Nagasaki, where she made her usual call on the 26th inst., en route from Hongkong, and where she is now detained. The Taichiu Maru, from Formosa, is in similar trouble. On her way from Kelung she entered Fukuoka, and the medical inspectors found a case of pest among the steerage passengers (Chinese.) The ship has on board a number of time-expired soldiers from Formosa, so that her detention under such circumstances is a serious matter.

The total number of cases of pest this year in Formosa was 2363, and 1788 ended fatally. It is not stated how many Japanese were among the sufferers, but they were only exceptional. The plague avoids Europeans and Americans almost entirely, and in the comparatively rare cases where it attacks Japanese, seldom has fatal results.

## SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—President Henry Morse, of the New York Ship Building Company, announces that his company has completed a contract for the purchase of over 120 acres at the lower end of Camden, N. J., opposite this city, for the construction of its proposed plant.

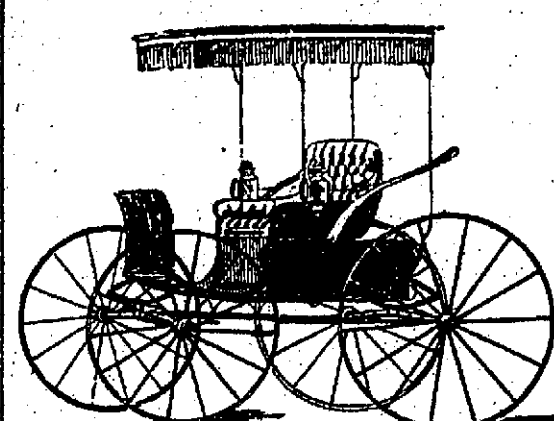
There will be a water frontage of 3500 feet and a depth of forty feet at low tide along the entire front. About 7000 tons of steel have been purchased for the construction of the buildings, about 2000 tons of which have been rolled and delivered at the Pottstown Bridge Company's works at Pottstown, which concern was purchased some time ago by the company. Work on the plant will be started Monday.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

## Ex Alden Besse:

JUST RECEIVED:



Surries

PHAETONS

(IN 3 DIFFERENT STYLES.)

BUGGIES.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT ST.

Strong &amp; Garfield

SERVICEABLE  
STYLISH  
HOES. . . . .A COMPLETE LINE  
OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Sign of The Big Shoe.



Over Thirty Years

—Constantly in the—

HARNESS BUSINESS.

Plantation Harness on hand and made to order. All Harness our own HAND MADE and warranted. Give us a trial.

California Harness Shop

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Just Below The Arlington Hotel.  
D.F.O. & M. S. HAMMAN.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA  
AND MANILA CIGARS

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Fine Grades of Smoking Tobacco.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

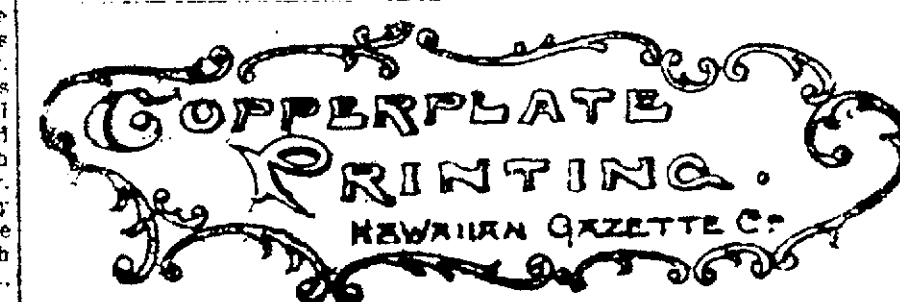
Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ANOTHER  
SPECIAL  
SALE!

FURNITURE.

Our entire stock will be closed out at cost.

Cabinets, Tables,  
Book Cases AND  
Writing Desks.

SALE IS NOW ON!

We are not in the furniture business, but want to be leaders in CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMPS, and Housefurnishing Utensils.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood.  
"GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.  
NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.  
GERM PROOF FILTERS.  
"PRIMUS" OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE 'WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.'

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sores on the Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 150—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.  
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fultons Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



## OLD TIMER GONE

S. S. City of Columbia Steams  
for the Orient.

### WATCHING HER SAIL AWAY

Apprehensions to the Last—Violent  
altitudes of a Craft With a History.  
The Future.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamer City of Columbia sailed for Hongkong at 5 o'clock last night. There were many waterfront frequenters rubbing their eyes when that well known craft slowly steamed out of the harbor and some of them waited to see her jam against something in the channel, turn turtle, blow up or haulk, but they were all disappointed. She passed out, past the spar buoy, dipping her flag to the unfortunate America Maru in the offing and soon the smoke from her funnel was a haze in the distance.

The City of Columbia had gone! It had taken some six months and odd this last stay in port. Since December 11th the Columbia has been a familiar sight in naval row. Coming from Seattle now nearly a year ago she was mentioned in most flattering terms as the opening wedge to the Honolulu-Seattle traffic. Many people came with her. Some have not been able to get away since. The courts were invoked for damages done sundry individuals by Capt. Milnor on the trip down. The City of Columbia was tied up. Finally judgments were satisfied with bonds. Russell Colgrove, a successful plaintiff against her, was placated and the City of Columbia sailed on her return to Seattle. But the main steam pipe wobbled and Capt. Milnor headed the Columbia for Hilo, which was finally reached after all sorts of fearful experiences. In Hilo harbor the Columbia stuck for many weeks. The owners wanted the insurance money but the underwriters demurred and sent a mariner down from San Francisco, who patched her up and brought her down to Honolulu. But the troubles of the past and no pay for several months had wrought up the officers and men into a state of frenzy. No one seemed to be satisfied except Capt. Milnor, who walked the deck unmindful of the sneers of his fellow officers.

The crash came when the writ of attachment was issued on behalf of the unpaid crew and officers and the Columbia sold after considerable delay to Capt. Harry Evans, who in turn sold her at large advance to the present haul, who have completely overhauled and refitted her.

Now she has gone direct to Hongkong. Guam was to have been touched but the passengers were few and the dollars in their pockets fewer who could afford to make that a port of call for the Columbia.

At Hongkong the Columbia will go into the Kowloon dry dock, and when the shipbuilders there get through with her she will be thoroughly seaworthy. New timbers will be placed wherever needed and woodwork and timber being cheap in Hongkong the repairs will be extensive to the upper works. The Columbia's boilers and engines are alone valued at over \$30,000 and with new decks it is thought she can be sold at a big advance to the United States Government at Manila. So from Hongkong when the repairs are completed the Columbia will go to the Philippines and the next to be heard from her will be that she is a tenth class United States cruiser and blazing away at the rebels.

### In Harness Again.

George Manson, who for some time has been engaged successfully in the business of public typewriter and abstractor, will take the place of Ed. Towse on this paper, while the latter is in attendance upon the exposition in Omaha. Mr. Manson is well known to newspaper readers here as a careful and painstaking writer. He is entirely familiar with the field, having at various times been in charge of the news departments of the Bulletin and Star as well as Advertiser.

### Hotel Changes.

Repairs, alterations and additions are still in progress at the Hawaiian Hotel. The two wing lanes are about completed and will add greatly to the accommodations and appearance of the house. The repairs now being made are principally upon the main front entrance, which are being made to harmonize with the lanais.

### Active Stocks.

There is a marked decrease in the amount of Kibei available for trading purposes. The story of the street is

that several thousand of the shares have gone to the coast and will not reappear on this market.

Olaa is still plentiful, and while buyers are cautious, if not a trifle nervous, there is considerable movement in it.

There is beginning to be inquiry for Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company.

A couple of well-known brokers are reported to be trying to engineer a bull movement in Orpheum Theater and Home Bakery stock.

A rumor on 'Change yesterday was that "Ned" Macfarlane had placed a large block of Kona plantation stock in the East.

### ON HENLEY COURSE.

HENLEY, Eng., July 3.—The Canadian eight went over the full course in seven minutes and twenty-five seconds to-day, and the Canadian fours covered the distance in seven minutes and eight seconds. Goldman, the leading Canadian entry for the Diamond sculls, went over half the course in close upon five minutes.

## FOR A SHORT TIME

Some People Delayed in  
Departing for Hawaii.

Quarantine Regulation Against  
Small Pox Ports—Board of Health  
Meeting Held.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was a crowd of indignant and disappointed people at the wharf yesterday when the W. G. Hall steamed out yesterday morning. The disgruntled ones were passengers who came by the Australia and upon hearing of the volcanic outbreak had booked for the scene of action. They had forgotten that before landing they had been informed that a recently enacted resolution of the Board of Health provided that all passengers arriving from San Francisco, while that city is infected with smallpox, should report daily to the health officer up to the fourteenth day after leaving the infected port. They were told again in the morning regarding this resolution. The additional information was furnished that all the restricted ones could have their money back by applying at the ticket office. All sorts of influence was brought to bear to have the resolution set aside, and there was more or less severe comment and strong language used by the recent arrivals who saw their hopes of seeing the volcano fading into the distance.

The members of the Board of Health hurriedly convened in special meeting. The resolution was brought out and discussed. After some talk it was decided that the measure had meant to apply to steerage passengers. The cabin passengers were exempt. They could go to the volcano if they desired. The ruling of the Board was immediately telephoned to the steamship offices, the wharves and hotels. Another rush and skelter ensued among those who had been left by the Hall and others who had given up going by the Kinau. As a result they all got away on the Kinau and Claudine, the former leaving at 1 o'clock and the latter at 5 in the evening. In the meantime the steerage passengers will report daily to the health officer until it is well determined that the Australia brought no smallpox infection.

### DISORDER IN SPAIN.

VALENCIA, Spain, July 2.—Very serious disturbances are in progress here. Under the orders of the Captain-General of Valencia, Gen. Molto, the troops occupied the streets yesterday morning and now hold the strategic points. In the beginning of the riots the mobs placed obstacles on the street railway tracks and stopped the cars, stoning the gendarmes when they tried to remove the barriers. Finally the troops charged and the first shots were fired. Several persons were wounded. In one case a bullet passed through a shop door and killed a shop assistant within. As the day advanced the disorders increased. The troops were stationed at many points and the artillery was held in readiness. The rioters thereupon erected barricades, which the cavalry captured only after fierce fighting, in which many were wounded.

### BISHOP NEWMAN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose Episcopal residence is in San Francisco, is critically ill at his cottage here.

Bishop Newman has been confined to his residence here for several weeks with a form of creeping paralysis and has now been attacked with pneumonia. Owing to exhaustion of his system, death may occur at any moment.

### THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## COLOR MAN HERE

An Inventor of Note Now Visiting Honolulu.

### REVOLUTION IN PRINTING

Many Colors at a Single Impression—A Device Which Had Been Desired for Years.

Inventor Taylor is in town, a guest at the Royal Hawaiian hotel. He arrived by the Oceanic S. S. Australia and will wait over here till the next liner for the Colonies comes along. There are six other Taylors at the hotel and counting the son of one and a man named Schneider there are the nine historical as a trade unit. Inventor Taylor is a dark, nervous, sunburned, quick speaking man. He is a native of the United States of North America and a citizen of the world at large. Mr. Taylor is interested as shareholder in some fourteen newspapers using seventy-three linotype machines in Great Britain and has similar ownership connections in his home land and in Australia.

Inventor Taylor is in the gold medal department or class in the list at the patent offices in Washington and has his name enrolled a score or more of times in every patent office on the globe. He has received nearly half a hundred sets of papers from the authorities at Washington and all of the contrivances are in use. In some of the companies he holds shares. Several inventions, notably the machine for picking fur from hides, he sold outright. Mr. Taylor captured the idea of the fur picking machine from watching the operation of a clothes wringer in the kitchen of his mother.

Just now Inventor Taylor is devoting all his time and energies to advancement of the Taylor color printing process, of which he is the inventor. The firm is Sherman, Taylor & Co., with offices at 336, West 22nd street, New York City, and factory at Plainfield, N. J. This process, second alone to the linotype, is the most remarkable, by long odds of any feature or improvement added to the printing business in 100 years. The patent papers read that the process is for the printing of "two or more colors with one impression." This was the effort of the best printers and pressmen for years and years, but the success achieved, till Mr. Taylor went into the field, amounted to scarcely anything at all. His process is perfect, so entirely satisfactory in every way that it occupies the field everywhere with scarcely a rival. Such papers as the great New York and Chicago dailies, the Examiner of San Francisco and the lesser publications in many American cities and towns use the Taylor process if not every day, at least for their Sunday editions. The Journal of New York and the Examiner were perhaps the first papers to give half tones in colors. Both gave, during the war with Spain, pictures by Remington and others in the correct colors and it was all done with the single impression. The wonderful machinery for the performance of this work is an attachment that can be added to the class of presses used in the leading establishments. The most artistic development of the process is in the job offices and the offices of the high class literary and artistic publications. To these concerns the process opens a new field, making possible just exactly what was most desired, but so entirely despised of for years. The discovery is all the more remarkable when it is known that Mr. Taylor is not a printer at all. In fact his apprenticeship as a mechanic was served with his father in a concern of moderate proportions. Mr. Taylor does not claim anything for himself, saying that he only carried out or works upon what is suggested to him. He is enjoying in Honolulu a thorough rest.

### They Were Money Spenders.

The officers in charge of the Argentine Republic training ship here lately were the most lavish distributors of money in port for years. The luxury with which their ship is furnished and manned and supplied is an indication of the wealth of the commissioned men aboard. The assignment to the Presidentes Sarmiento was a preferred one, secured in most instances probably by family or political connection. The officers are all men of means and are free with their gold. They bought curios and cameras here till the clerks of the favored establishments were weary. Some of the officers had Irish names, but all were true sons of Argentina. In that country there is an Irish colony established about seventy years ago and as Lieut. Brady remarked, only a few of the people in the settlement can say "Good Morning," in English.

### Knife Used.

A stabbing affray occurred in Kewalo last night. The victim, Antonio Pressa, is at the Queen's Hospital with two wounds, neither of which is serious. Jaciente Miguel is at the police station, where he is held for investigation. There was a dispute between Pressa and Miguel, and a scuffle ensued. A couple of other Portuguese also joined in the row. During the mix-up the stabbing of Pressa took place. The wounds look as if they were made with a pocket knife.

### Acknowledgment Made.

The Foreign Office of the Republic of Hawaii has received a graceful note



M. EMILE LOUBET, FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Emile Loubet, the new president of France, is a man of equable temperament (for a Frenchman) and sterling honesty. It is claimed that he is neither pro-Dreyfus nor anti-Dreyfus, but that he believes in absolute justice in disposing of the case. M. Loubet is 60 years of age and has been prominent in French politics for many years.

of acknowledgment from the Princes David and Cupid. They return thanks for the kindness and consideration of the Government in connection with the lying in state of the late Queen Dowager Kaploani and the state funeral. It is the request of the Princes that the Government inform the representatives of the foreign countries of the expression of gratitude, and this will be done without delay.

### NEIGHBOR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

Almost every afternoon in pleasant weather I see my neighbor Wolff sitting in an easy chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes, and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built, and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has traveled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondike gold fields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbor Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about 9 o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by then—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realizes he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since.

"From my girlhood," she says, "I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness, I was habitually tired, weary, and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appetite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, and a sense of coldness, deadness, and weight at the stomach. At times, there would be also a gnawing, sinking feeling."

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and, being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. One doctor said my heart was diseased. "My sister urged me to try Mother Selgel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the stores in High street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was better and stronger than ever before in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Selgel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Laton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

## JEW OF TODAY

Rabbi M. S. Levy's Address at Y. M. C. A.

Great History of a Remarkable People—Martyrdom—Individuals—An Embodiment.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Rabbi M. S. Levy's lecture on "The Modern Jew" was listened to by an interested audience in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. The lecturer talked in a most eloquent manner upon a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar. He spoke with deep feeling that at times rose to a dramatic pitch. He told how for ages the finger of hate and scorn had been pointed at the race of Judea. He related the story of Disraeli, one of the greatest names of the Jewish roll call. Upon being taunted with the fact that he was born a Jew the great Premier admitted the fact. "But," said he, turning to the person who had provoked the storm, "in centuries past my people and my ancestors were kings and queens while yours were rude barbarians."

No race, continued the speaker, can boast of prouder or nobler lineage than the modern Jew. And no race has borne the martyrdom that the Jews have. Can you realize how we of today feel when we think of the Jewish bodies that served as torches because they were Jews? Can you realize how we feel when we read of the French soldier sent into an ignominious exile because he was a Jew? The eloquent rabbi then mentioned the names of some of the Jews who stand out clearly in the roll call of fame. Among them were Disraeli, Baron Hirsch and wife, the Rothschilds, the Goldsmiths, and Nathan Strauss of New York. The sanctity and purity and chastity of the Jewish home were dwelt upon in an impressive manner.

"I have tried in these few brief words to impress upon you one central truth, and that is that the modern Jew is a living embodiment of the existence of God; that he is a true missionary of God's unity, love and kindness."

### REFORM SCHOOL.

Commission Selected to Recommend a New Site.

The Minister of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Public Instruction, has appointed a commission to examine into and report upon a favorable location upon which to place the Reform School. Upon this commission are Surveyor-General Alexander, Mr. Needham and A. Herbert.

The Surveyor-General will report upon locality and ownership. Mr. Needham upon the fitness of the location for school purposes, and Mr. Herbert will study and report upon the agricultural facilities of the several lands.

The commission met at the Surveyor-General's office and organized, and will proceed without delay to select land which will possess the Minister of Public Instruction of such information as will enable him to decide upon the best location for the purpose intended.

### SAIL FOR HOME.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah troops, which have been on duty in the Philippines, have started on their homeward journey. The following dispatch from Gen. Otis on the subject was received by the War Department today: "MANILA, July 2.—Transporta Hancock and Senator, with Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah troops, left for San Francisco yesterday. Nebraska, forty-two officers, 812 enlisted men; Pennsylvania, thirty-four officers, 712 enlisted men; Utah, nine officers, 258 enlisted men. Nebraska left in Manila one sick, Private Leuterman, Company H; thirty discharged. Pennsylvania, seven discharged. Utah, twenty-nine discharged."

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

## In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

## Cabinets AND

## Whatnots.

That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

## Chairs AND

## Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable. . . . . This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice

## CHILD'S SWINGS.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers

KING & BETHEL STS.

## Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather,  
Horse and  
Mule Collars,  
Castile Soap,  
Rubber Hose,  
Rat Traps.

A Car-load of

## Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

## Secretary Disc Plows.

## Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets,  
King and Bethel Streets.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY ..... JULY 14, 1899.

## IMPROVING THEIR MANNERS.

The remarkable victory of three Harvard crews over three Yale crews at New London in the boat races of the 29th of June hurts the pride of the Yale men, but they have the consolation that the best crew won, and that, on the whole, the victory was in the interests of college athletics.

Mr. Caspar Whitney, after a most careful and impartial estimate of the relative merits of the "varsity" crews, made before the race, anticipated the victory of Harvard in his review of the matter published in Harper's Weekly.

But far more important than the victory was the abolition of the silly and childish conduct of the rival crews toward each other during the races in previous years.

For nearly forty years, these youngsters connected with the racing boats have entirely misconceived the correct relations of the rival crews. They have refused to keep on friendly terms, and have spent time and money in stealing each other's "secrets." Each crew was believed to be evolving some "wink," or trick in rowing which would enable it to win. The most serious efforts were made by each crew to conceal its methods from the other. The business of racing was conducted on a low plane morally and intellectually. It lacked frankness, generosity, and the generous spirit which should inspire students.

The international races at Henley, England, in 1895, taught our American boys a lesson. The college athletes of England concealed nothing from each other. Experience had taught them that races were won by the dominance of mind over matter, of intelligence making the best use of physical strength; that body, food and nerves were important factors, and a correct knowledge of physiology and hygiene counted in a close contest. Different men had different ideas on the subject, just as different men have different ideas about the way of using a rifle at long range.

Men who are as students, searching for the truth, exchange the truth in their mutual intercourse. There always remains the power of individual gifts and of wisdom, which cannot be exchanged, just as the gift of military organization possessed by Napoleon made him superior, although other rival generals knew his methods of warfare.

The English boys taught the American boys a lesson at Henley. So at the races of the 29th of June, the Yale and Harvard crews came together in the most friendly spirit, set the Open Door, exchanged points, acted altogether like sensible young fellows, and showed the true spirit of college chivalry.

The example of these two prominent universities will be followed by the other universities and colleges, and after a while there will be no more of that caddishness which has done little credit to college athletics.

## ABOUT CHINA.

Lord Beresford, owing to his tact and prestige, although without any authority from his Government, was able to make direct investigations into the condition of the Chinese army and navy, as the Chinese officials gave him every facility for doing it. These higher officials at last understand that they are confronted with a crisis, and that they can trust in Great Britain alone for aid, if they need it. Lord Beresford found that generally most fraudulent practices prevailed in military affairs. A general who received money for the payment of 30,000 men, enlisted only 3000, and put in his pocket the amount saved. In several places German officers had been discharged and Russians put in their places. In one camp he saw the men shooting at a target with bows and arrows. The hitting of the target was of minor importance. The attitude of the bowman was of the highest consequence. Lord Beresford only repeats the evidence of others regarding the want of discipline throughout the Chinese forces. As these forces are independent bodies, there is no system of unification, and each Viceroy follows his own ideas. During a disturbance at Weichow, the soldiers carried rifles, blunderbusses, and long brass horns and gongs. Many soldiers were not armed, and carried only a bird cane and a fan. Lord Beresford states positively that "the Chinese have all the characteristics necessary to make good soldiers." He mentions the bravery of the coolies who assisted the British in taking the Taku forts in 1860.

Regarding the Chinese navy, Lord Beresford recommends the Chinese to abandon their plan of increasing it. He advised them to sell the vessels now being built, and devote the re-

sults that remain to the suppression of piracy, and the protection of home commerce. He believes that the interests of the empire demand military rather than naval protection. All of the dockyards, excepting that at Poochow, have been seized by foreign powers, and he does not recommend any further expenditure of money in extending such works.

The Russians have 120,000 soldiers in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, and are building three docks of the largest size at Vladivostok.

The arsenal at Shanghai is so well equipped it can, with little more expenditure, supply the whole of the naval and military forces of the Empire. In many of the other arsenals there is a large waste of material. The making of gongs, a gun barrel over nine feet long, which is carried on the shoulders of two men and fired by a third man, who tries to aim it. As a shot from it will pierce a thick board, the Chinese believe that it is a most effective weapon, and continue to make it, although it is a useless article. The Chinese cannot be accused of economy in expenditures. But their waste of material is a painful evidence of their lack of military intelligence. At the same time, Lord Beresford states that many prominent Chinese realize the situation, and if permitted to have their own way, would make radical changes. So long as the central government is weak and vacillating, they will not invite censure by making innovations.

Although the Chinese people have steadily prevented the building of any railway system in the past, because their superstitious ideas forbid it, the hammering of the foreigners, and the rattling of gunshots, has suppressed these superstitious outwardly, and the new idea slowly gains ground, "anything to beat the foreign devils." So railways are tolerated in order to beat them, aside from those forced on them by foreign guns. While there are 317 miles of railway in operation, there will soon be 2270 miles in operation, with 3500 more projected. The effect on the internal trade of the Empire caused by these railways will be far-reaching, if it finally arouses the Chinese mind.

While the Chinese show large power of organization in individual affairs, there is none shown, so far, in national affairs. But it is the experience of all people that sooner or later an individual capacity for organization will show itself in national affairs.

It would not be strange if, within fifty years, the Chinese themselves, becoming masters in the industrial arts, should be the foremost to urge the Open Door policy, and seek an outlet for their products in every direction.

Lord Beresford does not speculate about the course of events in China. He looks at the errors of the day and the hour, and suggests the remedy at hand. He sees the enormous embankment of racial habits in the Chinese which must be leveled down, and he suggests the practical methods of doing it. If the central government is made strong and intelligent, it will in time defeat the raids of Russia, and meet her with an overwhelming force. Before the time comes for her to assert her power a vast amount of work must be done, under the instruction of the nations who will simply insist on fair play.

"The Light" has at last been seen by the Japanese population. This is the title of a monthly publication, in the vernacular, the first number of which has just been issued by T. Okumura, editor. Mr. Okumura is one of the best known and most popular members of the Japanese community, and is the pastor of the church at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukul streets. The new paper will be devoted to the promotion of "Peace and Good Will" among all the people, and is to be sent free to the laborers on the various plantations. This seems to us one of the best and most practical plans yet inaugurated for bringing the "little brown men" into harmony with their surroundings, and we believe the result will be such as to fully justify it. That Mr. Okumura has a great field for his labor no one will deny, and it is to be hoped that his effort will be crowned with the success which it so richly merits. The best wishes of all right thinking people will go with the editor.

The Advertiser published last Monday the outline of a plan which would cause the assessments upon stocks to be made in an equitable and business like manner. This plan will probably be adopted generally. Olan leads the way and announces that assessments at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. of the par share, will be imposed at certain definite periods, commencing with October 1st, and extending to July, 1900. Investors, therefore, in making purchases of stock, liable to assessments may readily calculate the amounts of money needed to meet the assessments, and a most undesirable speculative element will be removed. This is a business like proposition.

## NO BACK DOWN.

The anti-imperialists are now asking the imperialists, "What do you think about expansion now?" because Aguinaldo has not been conquered and there is another call for troops. The time, however, has passed for a discussion of the merits of the policy which led to the present war. The mass of the people believe that whether expansion was or was not involved in it, the United States have undertaken to prevent anarchy in a country which it has taken from Spain. There were no efficient moral guarantees that Aguinaldo can give against anarchy, and the United States cannot consent that the Philippines be turned over to be looted by the Tagalos.

There is a marked change in the aspect of the matter. The irrepressible have become silent. The "Hip-hip-hurrah" brigade has retired. We are too deeply concerned in the fate of the men who are up to their waists in the swamps, weary with the heat, and sleeping in the floods. They are sick and dying, and we know it.

Even Charles Francis Adams, who has opposed expansion, believes that the war must continue until its object is accomplished. There will be no backing down. The men, and the money will be furnished to secure the future good order of the Philippines, whether we keep them or not.

No doubt the people are surprised at Aguinaldo's stubborn resistance. The heart of the crowd was on fire, and it was in no mood to listen to pessimistic stories about the hardships of fighting in the swamps. Besides, the mass never like to read history, or profit by experience. When the irritable pessimists said Great Britain, France, Portugal and Germany have usually miscalculated and underestimated the forces necessary to reduce savages and heathen to obedience, and the expense and trouble needed to establish civilization, and the United States should wisely calculate for a long pull in the Philippines, the crowd shouted back, "Un-American to talk that way."

However, this is only a common incident in the progress of the world. The shouting crowd becomes sober. Grit that does not say much, but does much, closes up the ranks and fights to the death in the cause it has undertaken.

## PROF. BLACKMAN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

In the "Making of Hawaii," Professor Blackman says: "The future impartial historian of Hawaiian affairs is likely to give, I think, this verdict concerning the conduct of the missionaries and their descendants, taking them together, that they were loyal to the monarchy, and served it faithfully with whatever mistakes of judgment; that they maintained it in power long after it would have otherwise fallen of its own weight and under foreign assault; that they consented to its overthrow long after, only when no other reasonable course was left open to them; and that from first to last they stood steadfastly between the natives and the foreign aggressors of divers sorts, their staunchest protector and wisest counselor; it is to be hoped that the historian will not have occasion to add that with the transference of power from the hands of the 'missionary party' to the United States by annexation, and by the influx of foreigners, the unmitigated competition of whites and the introduction of American political methods, the Kanaka was forced to the wall."

Of course, these opinions of one who has presented the most thoughtful and analytical study in the history of Hawaii, will be fiercely disputed by the enemies of the "missionaries." Unquestionably, the missionaries made grave mistakes. This is not disputed by those who believe that man's work in this world is rather an imperfect affair. Those who believe that pious men never make any serious mistakes, not even Dr. Andersen, when he put the natives in the boats of the native churches and cut them adrift, will, of course, claim for them a general infallibility.

But the strong and persistent moral forces of the missionaries from the beginning, unselfish and wise according to the light, will stand hereafter as Professor Blackman has described it.

In looking back over the industrial growth of the islands during the last twenty-five years, there appears to have been a failure to protect the natives against the invasion of the foreigners, especially the Asiatics. But no sensible person will insist that the missionaries were under obligations to administer economic laws. They did not profess to do so, and whatever they did in economic and political affairs was usually at the request of the native rulers, or as citizens of the land.

Professor Blackman expresses the hope that the transference of power from the "missionary party" to the people of the United States will work no harm to the natives. It is to be hoped that it will not. But the primary object in annexation was to give

the United States a strategic and commercial station, and also the protection of the sugar industry. The welfare of the natives was not anxiously considered. A commercial people will not arrest a profitable business in order to indulge in sentiments that involve losses. New England wished to secede from the Union in 1812, when the embargo on commerce by the Executive crippled her trade.

The natives will probably be forced to the wall, not by political methods, but by the friction of races, which manifests itself in superior thrift and intelligence.

## A SPECTACLE.

The case of Dreyfus, at this date, gives to literature the most startling dramatic event of the last year, of the century. In every aspect the case glitters with incidents which the invention of the imagination cannot surpass.

There is firstly the barbaric military jurisprudence of France, which condemns on concealed evidence, a proceeding revolting to the common sense of justice. Then follows the act of disgracing the convicted man before the battalions of France, by breaking his sword before the eyes of his comrades, and stripping off the insignia of his rank, the most conspicuous act of infamous punishment known to the army. The condemned man is hurried over the seas to a desolate island and consigned to solitary imprisonment. There he remains for four years, solitary, heart broken, indignant, without even "a budding hope at midnight." He knew no more of the world than if he lived on Jupiter.

But the mills of God are grinding slowly in France, though he does not hear them. The grist is justice. "The great soul of the world is just. There is justice here below; at bottom there is nothing else but justice."—(Carlyle.)

France fixes her eye upon his case. The nations of Europe follow. The civilized world follows, and three hundred millions of people in many lands look at France and watch her struggling with a great wrong. The wires running out to every country decide that a political convulsion, which means a deluge of blood, is at hand. He upon whom more eyes are turned than there were ever turned upon Napoleon in his supreme days, sits in his cell in ignorance, and is consoled by the insects which infest it. The world was in an uproar about him, but the angry sounds never reached Devil's Island, and he believed that he was forgotten by all—but his wife was steadfast and resolute. "God's mills grind slow, but sure." The acts of the conspirators were carried by divine law between the upper and the nether millstones, and justice caught the stuff as it fell and blew off the chaff.

Esterhazy confesses the crime of forging the bordereau. Col. Henry killed himself. Zola startled France with a cry for justice that could not be suppressed, and then goes into exile. Picquart was placed in a dungeon and then released. The anti-Dreyfus mobs put their hands on the minds of God, and tried to arrest their motions, but their fingers were crushed. The French Chamber went into a frenzy over the case, and the Cabinet was defeated. The great Court of Cassation was then organized to review the sentence and confirm the conviction. It deliberated and not only refused to approve, but spoke for review, and declared that the evidence on which the conviction was made was incompetent and suspicious. Loubet, a plain man, was the President of the Republic, and he was not afraid of the army, or the mob, and he revived the civil power of the State.

Following the miserable traditions of French administration of justice, which holds that an arrested man is guilty until he proves himself to be innocent, the door of the cell is opened on Devil's Island, and the victim of four years of torture is taken back over the seas, but is kept in ignorance of the angry events which have shaken France, and is unconscious that the men of all civilizations living on this terrestrial ball, are waiting for his landing in France, and watching the effect of it upon the most brilliant and disturbed nation of Europe. Only when he was once more in a cell on French soil, was the wadding taken from his ears, and dazed, despondent, helpless, he heard for the first time the low thunder of the mills of God which have been grinding out justice for him during four years. The dramatic situation is intense, because France as well as Dreyfus is now on trial.

## CAPTURING A TOWN.

Richard Harding Davis describes, in Harper's, the impudence, or "gall" of Stephen Crane, the author of the "Red Badge of Courage," and a war correspondent in Cuba and Porto Rico. After the American troops had occupied Porto Rico, detachments were sent out from time to time to demand the surrender of outlying villages.

## Almost Blind. SECRETS OF SEA.

Scrofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With- out Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well." Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." MRS. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. \$1.50 for \$3. Get Hood's Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Crane, who had no physical fear or concealed it when under fire, undertook alone to capture the town of Juana Diaz. He rode into the town alone and it surrendered to him. He made dispositions for its government, and put himself on the best of terms with the people. He slept in the place the following night. In the morning while taking his coffee in front of a cafe, he saw at a distance several American soldiers cautiously approaching the place, dodging behind bushes, and watching for the enemy. These were followed by a cautious skirmish line, and behind them were the regular forces. On entering the town, without being repulsed, they discovered the conqueror, Crane, quietly taking his coffee and acting as the absolute ruler of it. He turned the town over to the troops.

This audacity was often exhibited during the Civil war, in the encounters between the Union and Confederate soldiers, and illustrated the force of individual character. The gamblers call it "bluff," and it is said to be the most valuable asset in the game of "boker."

Mr. Crane will, no doubt, in due time, give the world a story founded on fact, "How I captured a town."

## CELEBRATING.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: The manner of observing the greatest holiday on the national calendar, or rather, the traditional manner of observing it, is essentially Chinese. What other great nation celebrates its great days in such a childish and ridiculous fashion? Where is the man or woman above the rudimentary stage of development who wants to express a patriotic or any other emotion by banging gongs, exploding gunpowder, ringing bells and blowing tin horns?

The Chronicle seems to forget that the "Fourth" is now mainly the occasion for amusing the children, and gazing upon the marvelous brilliancy of fireworks. Besides, it is a midsummer holiday. The celebration of the day has little connection with the event of the Declaration of Independence. The majority of sensible people do not need the stimulus of noise and fireworks to recall any great religious event. The effect of the Declaration has passed into the common habit and thought of the people, and becomes a part of the unconscious life of the nation. It needs no direct and formal expression any more than the individual needs, once a year, to call his family together and announce that the day has arrived for recognizing the solemn importance of the digestive apparatus, and that after some remarks by an eloquent speaker, there will be fireworks in the evening in honor of the stomach.

The principles set forth in the Declaration are now the substantial political digestive apparatus of the nation, and the time has passed when there is any special need of calling the attention of the nation to it, unless it is badly out of order and needs some patent medicines in the form of the "noisy cure."

Still there is a considerable part of every community who, like the dorkies who must have a distinctly "shouting" religion, cannot obtain the inspiration of patriotism unless they hear fire crackers and see rockets. Whether such persons, in the moment of the nation's peril, place themselves more quickly at the front in war and sacrifice, has not been very apparent. Probably those who manifest patriotism by unconscious conduct without "holloing" about it are usually found among the inflexible patriots.

That the Chinese and Americans celebrate anniversaries in the same way, as the Chronicle says they do, is only one more piece of evidence showing the common origin of man. Fire crackers were used by the Chinese while the Bird of Freedom was in the egg. Noise and fireworks on the Fourth prove our common humanity.

## Vessels That Sail Out Never to Return.

Some of the Notable Historical Instances—Several Lost on Very Short Cruises.

It seems passing strange, considering the enormous amount of ocean traffic carried on nowadays, that it should be possible for a vessel to put out to sea in fit condition, only to vanish from the face of the waters and leave no indication of their fate, says the London Mail. True, there are hundreds of unidentified derelicts floating about the seas, and some of them may be the vessels which have so mysteriously disappeared. It is appalling to think of such mysteries as the fates of these vessels, which, setting sail with hundreds of passengers, to whom the voyage perhaps promises happiness, wealth and all the joys of life never reach their destination and are never again heard of.

Take the case of the Burvia Castle as a striking example. She vanished not in mid-ocean, but between the ports of London and Plymouth. Into the latter port she should have put on her way to Australia. But she never reached Plymouth, and not a living soul knows how or where she vanished. It is most extraordinary that she should have been lost so near to the land without so much as a spar being washed ashore to tell of her fearful fate.

Equally mysterious is the fate of the Atalanta. This famous training vessel was stationed off Bermuda with more than 250 souls aboard. Early in 1880 she set sail for a short cruise and from that day to this she has never been heard of.

A very considerable percentage of the vessels which disappeared forever in this mysterious manner were running between England and America at the time. It might be thought that the terrific seas of the vast Atlantic were responsible, but it has been proved that many vessels were lost when the ocean was almost at dead calm.

A large sailing ship left New Orleans some years ago for London. Thrice she was spoken and reported all well, and she was facing exquisite weather and a smooth sea at the third time. Yet it is known she was lost with all hands within 24 hours, and to this day no trace of her has been discovered. In the early part of 1834 a five-masted bark, the Maria, a newly constructed vessel, and at that time the third largest in the mercantile marine, set sail in beautiful weather, from one of the biggest ports in Coochin-China for Hamburg, with every promise of a fair voyage. But she never reached Germany. She vanished shortly after being spoken off the west coast of Africa, and nothing has been found since to indicate the fate that befell her.

Another vessel running between England and America which met an end of a kind none but those who shared it ever knew, was the first class steamship President. She sailed from New York for a journey to Liverpool in the spring of 1841, having on board a full crew of experienced hands and officers and a distinguished company of passengers. She left New York in fine weather, in splendid condition, and with no reason for fearing anything she was likely to meet. But she was never spoken and never heard of again, and, although 58 years have passed, no one yet knows to what dire calamity her end was due.

## Rains of Hawaii.

The steamer Upolu, arrived from Hawaii ports yesterday, brought special letters to sugar factors and brokers concerning rainfalls and crop conditions. The reports tell of heavy rainfalls at Honokaa and Paauhau. The showers began to be heavy on Sunday morning last. Then it settled into a steady rainfall. The record for Sunday and Monday was a little more than four and one-half inches. While the cane was not going dry, the rain was very acceptable, and has greatly freshened the fields in their appearance. At Honokaa and Paauhau and adjoining cane estates the sticks are big and healthy, making the prospects for next season's yield very encouraging.

## Omaha Representative.

At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the resignation of Governor Cleghorn as president of the Commission for the Great America Exposition at Omaha was accepted, with regret. The vacancy thus made was filled by the election of Ed. Towse to the place. Mr. Towse will go forward at once and will ship some palms and other additions to the exhibit. The new president will also inform the exposition people under what conditions the Government band will make the trip to Omaha.

President J. B. Atherton was in the chair at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber, and Secretary James Gordon Spencer took note of the proceedings.

## Married.

HADLEY-DUFF—In Honolulu, July 11th, 1899, by Rev. W. A. Gardner. Miss Gertrude E. Hadley to James E. Duff, both of San Francisco.



## THE OLAA LANDS

## Terms and Conditions of Settlement.

Six Years Continuous Residence Required.  
Land Agent Brown Expects No Trouble With Squatters.

Agent of Public Lands J. F. Brown reports that there have been no new developments from the Olaa squatters. A few days ago notices were sent to them pointing out how their position was directly opposed to the laws of the Republic and warning them of what would ensue should they persist. As yet no answer has been received in reply to those notices.

Sub-agent Baldwin, of Hilo, has written that none of the squatters have actually taken possession of the land. Some have thrown up apologies for huts and others have stuck shingles into the ground declaring that the territory enclosed belonged to them. Mr. Brown does not think there will be any trouble after the squatters fully realize their position.

Printed notices have been sent to various parties advising them of the conditions of sale of the Olaa and Puna public lands. The regular procedure in disposing of the land is to be departed from this time. The lots are to be sold at public auction in September. The upset prices as appraised are from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to the quality and location. The following excerpts are taken from the conditions of sale:

The purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first but for no other, this rule applying to lots other than those on main road.

Purchaser of lot on main road can not bid for a second lot on said road, but may bid on a second separate lot elsewhere.

The purchase price of the land to be paid within ten years, either in full at any time within said period of ten years, or in installments of one or more tenths of the purchase price on any interest date.

Purchaser shall begin substantial improvement of his holding within two years from date of agreement, and shall from the end of second year have under cultivation at all times not less than ten per cent of the premises. He shall plant if not already growing, and maintain in good growing condition from end of second year until termination of agreement an average of not less than ten timber, shade or fruit trees per acre.

To obtain a patent grant giving fee simple title he shall continuously maintain his home upon the premises for a term of six years and have at the end of such term 25 per cent of the premises under bona fide cultivation, or shall have maintained his home continuously upon the premises for four years and have under cultivation, at end of such period, 50 per cent of the premises, such maintaining of a home to begin at any time before the end of fourth year from date of agreement.

## MILITARY FUNERAL.

Last Sad Rites of Respect to Captain Satterlee.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Capt. Satterlee will take place at St. Andrew's Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock, the officiating clergy being the Bishop of Honolulu and the Rev. V. H. Kiteat. The funeral will be a full military one, in strict accord with the high rank of the deceased in the United States army. The services at the cathedral will be choral, the choir being enlarged for the purpose, and will be under the direction of the organist, Wray Taylor. At the conclusion of the services inside the cathedral the body will be borne to a spot outside but within the cathedral precincts, where the services usually held at the grave will be held and the military salute fired. The body, escorted by the military, will then be borne to the steamship Australia for shipment to Fortress Monroe.

## FAME'S PATHWAY.

A colossal bronze statue of President Kruger is about to be erected in Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal. It will be surmounted by a monument sixty feet high.

David Rankin, the Missouri millionaire farmer, says he began life with a Colt revolver and a dollar bill. "For me," he adds, "there has always been an eleventh commandment. 'Thou shalt not sell corn.'"

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Francis, who is being boomed as the next Governor of Missouri, has already served one term as chief executive of that State. He is still a young-looking man, of medium height, portly figure, large blonde mustache, light hair and blue eyes.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel is about

to retire after having served in the British navy for seventy-eight years. He is over 90 years old, has been on active duty longer than any other man in the service, and, barring Lord Charles Beresford, is the most popular man in the navy, which he joined in February, 1822.

Miss Lillie J. Martin, who has just been appointed professor of psychology in Leland Stanford University, studied for four years with Professor Muller, in Germany, and was the first woman ever admitted to that scientist's laboratory. The professor thought so much of her ability that he requested her aid in preparing one of his books.

## SAMOA AND FIJI.

Bishop Willis to Leave on the Next Mariposa.

The Bishop of Honolulu, accompanied by Mrs. Willis, will leave on the Mariposa next Wednesday for a trip to Samoa and Fiji. He will remain at Samoa about two weeks and at Fiji about the same time, holding services at both places.

This is Bishop Willis' second visit to Samoa, he having stopped over there on his way to the great Lambeth Conference in England. In consequence of that visit both Samoa and Fiji were added to his jurisdiction by the English church authorities and the Bishop now feels that the time is opportune for him to pay a pastoral visit to his new charge.

## Fourth of July resolutions.

Viggo Jacobsen has been authorized by the chairman of the literary committee of the Fourth of July celebration to make three copies of the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting at the Opera House on that date. One copy will be for President Wm. McKinley, another for the President of the Senate, and the third one will go to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Jacobsen, after consulting one or two members of the committee, has decided to make the whole affair extremely plain and unostentatious. The lettering, however, will all be done in old English or Gothic style, upon parchment, but free from any elaboration, and the addresses are to be handsomely bound in Morocco leather.

## Drowned in the Bay.

The funeral of Geo. Gibson, the unfortunate sailor who was drowned in the bay yesterday morning, took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams. Among those who attended were A. F. Cooke, J. A. Gilman and Mrs. Howard. The latter had arranged a beautiful floral offering. The captain of the Amphitrite, to which ship the dead sailor belonged, was in attendance, together with a number of the sailors. The accident occurred while the man was swimming. He was not much of a swimmer and when he threw off the life preserver he had about him he immediately sunk.

## Individual Communion Cups.

The matter of providing individual cups for use in the Communion service of the Central Union church was discussed at a recent church meeting but action was deferred until a later date.

## SAMOAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Merrill Miller, commanding the naval transport Badger, which has the Samoan Commission aboard:

"AUCKLAND, July 3.—Samed. The Brutus sails for Honolulu on July 6th. The Badger sails, with the Commission, on July 14th, if nothing prevents."

It is expected that the Commission will reach San Francisco about the 10th of August.

BERLIN, July 5.—The National Zeitung, commenting upon the reported tendency of the Samoan Commission to appoint an administrator for Samoa who would not be subject to any of the three powers, opposes the plan, pointing out that a similar experiment in the case of the Chief Justice was a failure.

## HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid—Kamalo, assessable, \$1; Kihel, assessable, \$9.25; Kipahulu, \$125; Maunalei, \$14.50; McBryde, \$2.90; Oloa, \$22; Oloa, \$60; Hart & Co., \$9.

Asked—Ewa, \$31; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$108; Haiku, \$300; Kahuku, \$195; Kamalo, \$1.75; Kihel, \$9.50; Kipahulu, \$135; Kona, \$25; Maunalei, assessable, \$17; Maunalei, paid up, \$100; McBryde, \$2.25; Nahiku, \$1.70; Oloa, \$22.50; Oloa, \$85; Oloa, \$150; Pacific, \$212.50; Paia, \$302.50; Waiolu, assessable, \$110; Kona Kau T. & T. Co., \$32; Mutual Telephone Co., \$15.50; Hart & Co., \$10.

Outside Sales Reported—Fifty Nahi, \$1.70; 100 Kamalo, \$1.80; 17 Oloa, \$1.15.

Applications for permits for further labor from Japan will be accepted by the Government from the planters up to the 23rd inst.

## WORKS RUSHING

## On Three of the New Plantations.

The Inspector of Immigrants Tells What He Saw on Moikoi and Lanai.

Dr. C. F. Peterson, Inspector of Immigrants, returned by the Lehua yesterday, after a tour of inspection of the American Sugar, Kamalo and Maunalei plantations. He reports that everything is going along smoothly. At Maunalei, especially there is great activity. Large quantities of freight are being received, plowing and furrowing is in progress, and preparations for the establishment of permanent pumps are being made. There are eight wells running now, and all are turning out the best of water. At this plantation there are 200 laborers employed, all free Japanese, Chinese and South Sea Islanders. About 500 acres is ready for planting. Since Manager Stoddard has taken charge matters have been rushed all along the line. The building of a large and substantial wharf is almost finished, and two miles of grading for the railroad which connects the wharf with the plantation is finished. The iron for this railroad is already on the ground.

The American Sugar Company are also rushing matters in every direction, some 500 laborers being at work, mostly Japanese and Chinese. At Kaunakakai construction work on the long wharf that is to extend to deep water is going ahead rapidly. At the ocean end of the wharf piles are being driven on which the superstructure at the terminus is to rest. The shore end is being solidly put together on a stone foundation. There is at present a gap of about 300 feet between the shore end and the terminus, but at the present rate of progress this will soon be filled up. At the plantation the excavation for the large pumping plant is about completed, as well as much ditching. A permanent camp for the laborers has been finished as well as a temporary camp near the wharf. This latter will be moved to the mill site when the work on the wharf is finished.

At Kamalo there was very little doing, everything being at a standstill awaiting the arrival of lumber. Manager P. McLane has about seventy-five men on this plantation, and the Lehua and Mokoli will take up lumber on every trip for a while.

Dr. Peterson seemed to be very well satisfied with the sanitary conditions in the laborers' quarters at these plantations, saying that he had no fault to find with what he had seen on his trip.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., July 13, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Per Cent.	High.	Low.	Ask.
AMERICAN SUGAR	1,500,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	700,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	500,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	400,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	300,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	200,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	100,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	50,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	25,000	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	12,500	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	6,250	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	3,125	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	1,562	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	781	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	390	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	195	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	97	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	48	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	24	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	12	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	6	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	3	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	1	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	0.5	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	0.25	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	0.125	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	0.0625	100			
AMERICAN SUGAR	0.03125	100			
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## RY. CO. IS SUED

Jessie Kaee Lodges Her Claim  
for \$8,000.

## SHE LOST TWO VALISES

Says They Were Forcibly Taken From  
Her—Contents Included Royal  
Goods—Inventory.

Jessie Kaee has brought an action in replevin and for damages against the Oahu Railway and Land Company, claiming \$8000 damages. In her complaint she alleges that on or about May 30, 1899, she was a passenger on one of defendant's trains from Kahuku to Honolulu and had purchased a first class ticket between those points and had delivered the same to the conductor in charge of the train and had in all things complied with the rules and regulations of the company. That she had with her at the time on the train two satchels, the contents whereof were valued at \$7053. That the defendant company "forcibly, rudely, unjustly and contrary to law" took possession of the said personal property and converted the same to its own use to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of \$8000. Plaintiff prays for the restitution of her property or its value.

In an exhibit attached to the complaint, the contents of the valises are thus described and valued: Royal necklace, royal bracelet, royal nilo palaoa (bone necklace), \$7000; black silk scarf, \$15; ruffled black and white chiffon, \$5; two long chemise, \$4; two black holokus, \$5; petticoats, \$12; calico holokus, \$2; miscellaneous articles, \$5.

Junius Kaee also brings a separate action, claiming damages of \$500, against the railroad company for its forcible taking of a satchel belonging to him, while he was a passenger on the same train. The contents of Mr. Kaee's satchel were valued at \$47.

Both cases are down for trial at the coming August term, service of summons having been returned.

The other story of the affair is that the woman bought a round trip ticket for Kahuku, but got off at Pearl City and returned to Honolulu. She then bought a single trip ticket for Kahuku and proceeded on her journey. On the trip back a dispute arose between the conductor and woman, and upon arriving at Honolulu the latter's baggage was transferred to the ticket office. She was told it was there and that she might have it if she called for it. She has not called since, it is said, but instead has instigated the damage suit spoken of above.

## Dice Gambling Popular.

It is well known that darkeys everywhere are very partial to a game of chance called craps, played with a couple of dice. The colored soldiers who have been passing through here recently have been open to "shoot dice" with all comers and have kept games going around town and on the waterfront all hours of the day and night. Heavy games have been conducted under the very noses of the military officers, but the players always have watchers out. The game is a rather fascinating one, there being with it what the sports call "quick action." When there is a bank there is "no limit" and the "rolls" frequently change ownership. The dishonest fellows use loaded dice. Some of the native boys of the harbor neighborhood who have always been playing "Russian war" more or less have the crap fever to a violent stage and some of the uptown bloods are equally interested. One of the uptown bloods, it is related, is being "joshed" unmercifully by friends for allowing himself to fall into a native boy game in which "crooked dice" were used.

## Tests for Tuberculosis.

By the Australia Dr. C. L. Garvin will send an order for several Guinea pigs. He intends to conduct experiments with them in connection with tests on tuberculosis. One of these will be to inoculate a pig with some of the milk sold about the city. He confidently expects that before many days the subject will show signs of tuberculosis. The Guinea pig is always used in these experiments when possible, as it is very susceptible to the germs of tuberculosis. Where under a microscopic examination they might occasionally escape the eye, the test never fails with the Guinea pig.

## An Official's Scheme.

A prominent official of the island of Hawaii has made a report to the Government on the outbreak of Mauna Loa volcano and the various lava flows threatening to inundate certain sections of the big island. The official fears that one of the molten rivers will do damage in the vicinity of Hilo, if not in the town itself. It is suggested by the correspondent that he be authorized to use giant powder and dynamite in experiments to endeavor to divert the lava flow. The Cabinet did not take any action on the proposal yesterday.

## Three Cities.

San Francisco, Sacramento and Salt Lake City now desire Hawaiian exhibits of characteristic, but moderate proportions. Sacramento wishes to have a Hawaiian booth at the California

State fair, and is urgent about it. For San Francisco the State Board of Trade would like to have samples of fruits preserved, coffees, cane, native fabrications, etc. This would be permanent at the headquarters of the board in the Crocker building. Salt Lake City is having a show this summer. It is a salt palace. Utah and Hawaii are quite closely connected in several relations, and the salt palace people are quite anxious to show the Hawaiian flag and some material from the islands.

## Divorce Cases.

The following divorce cases have been commenced to be returnable at the next term of court:  
Sarah Swinton against Capt. H. S. Swinton.  
Annie Lackland against William O. Lackland.  
Jane Henriksen against John Henriksen.  
May Creighton against Charles Creighton.

## CURE OF CANCER

Two Physicians of Brussels Use a Serum.

Experiment of Eminent Men—People in Many Countries Interested—Is Hope.

BRUSSELS, June 24.—Drs. Roquette and Lapo, two Brussels physicians who have been conducting experiments at the Brussels Hospital, under the auspices of the Belgian Medical Academy, for the cure of cancer with a serum, are believed to have met with success, and hopes are entertained that a complete cure will shortly become an accomplished fact.

Both doctors, who enjoy a high reputation, deprecate publication, as they say that the matter is still in an experimental stage. They also say that experiments on lines similar to theirs are being conducted in New Orleans. Dr. Roquette is 42 years old. He was born at Namur. Dr. Lapo is a little younger. He is professor of histology and physiology in the State Veterinary School. Dr. Lapo makes experiments on animals. It is probable that they will shortly ask a third medical man to join with them in order to push their experiments more rapidly.

The publication of their work is bringing hundreds of letters from all parts of the world, especially New York and Ireland. Many are from hospitals and many from cancer patients praying for salvation which they cannot bestow, their researches being far less advanced than has been stated. They have asked the Petit Bleu to publish a notice to that effect, adding that it is useless to send letters to which they are unable to reply. Both are very modest, each attributing to the other the merit of the work and its possible results. This strengthens the hope that their efforts will succeed.

## U. S. COMMISSARY.

Depot Here Has Less Business at Hand Now.

Estelle and Wallenstein, of the U. S. commissary depot, are having a lull in the supply business despite the fact that there have been numerous transports in lately. The reason is that the vessels are well stocked before leaving San Francisco and consequently when they arrive here all they need is a few minor articles. In many instances when the transports were coming through some time back they were completely supplied from local stores. Col. Ruhlen is still at the head of the work, it having devolved upon him when Capt. Lyding left. In addition, Col. Ruhlen is the regular chief of the quartermaster department. An officer is expected to arrive in the near future to relieve him of the commissary work, as his duties in connection with that department are only temporary.

## \$100,000 Scheme.

There is a large but scheme on foot which has for its aim the razing of certain well known old frame buildings on upper Fort street, and the erection of a \$100,000 building on the premises. In the structure there is to be a hotel and a theater. There will be a restaurant in the basement, something after the plan of the famous Louvre of San Francisco. If this plan is carried out it will be one of the very largest enterprises attempted in Honolulu. The negotiations are now under way.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## A YALE CHINESE

Lured From the University  
and Imprisoned.

Subjected to Torture in His Native Country—Prince's Plan for Gaining American Rescuer.

A strange story of the decoying of an Americanized Chinese doctor from Yale University to China's capital, where he was imprisoned and tortured before his release was obtained by an American resident of Peking, is told in copies of the North China Daily News.

According to the Peking correspondent of the Chinese paper Dr. Yung Wing, LL. D., of Yale University, was studying medicine and law at Yale, up to three months ago, when he was visited by a Chinese, with whom he left Yale for the West. It has since been learned that this Chinese brought Dr. Yung Wing letters and papers from Prince Ching, conferring upon him a position under the Imperial Chinese Government, providing he accompanied the bearer of the news to Shanghai. The doctor accepted the position and at once left Yale for San Francisco, whence he and the Chinese friend sailed on the steamer Coptic for Shanghai.

As soon as the two Chinese were put ashore from the launch which took them from the Coptic at Woosung they were met by a number of Chinese who bound the doctor and threw him into a bamboo cage, in which he was carried to Peking. On the arrival at the Chinese capital the unfortunate doctor was imprisoned in a temple. While there he was horribly tortured, his body being burned with hot irons.

It was given out by the local authorities that Dr. Yung Wing was imprisoned because he was believed to have had some relations in, or connection with, the late unfortunate reform movement, but this was only a blind, for it afterward developed that the doctor was imprisoned by impecunious Prince Ching so that he might extort money from the doctor's friends, who, it was thought, would be ready to pay heavily to deliver him from imprisonment and torture or death.

This scheme was nipped in the bud by an American resident of Peking, to whom the doctor managed to send word of his predicament by bribing one of his keepers. The American, who was dressed in Chinese costume, went to the temple, and by threats, accompanied by the persuasion of a pointed revolver, obtained Dr. Yung Wing's release. From the temple he took him to Tientsin by train, whence the unfortunate doctor took a steamer for Japan. He probably will return to America.

## THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points, first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory, and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back." Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: "Pain in the back, a bearing down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## From the Officers.

The Advertiser is in receipt of a card of which the following is a translation. The officers of the Argentine Republic training ship Presidente Sarmiento beg to express and convey to the general public of Honolulu through their leading newspaper profound sentiments of gratitude in token of the most kindly and hospitable manner in

which the ship was received at the chief city of the Islands. It is our fervent desire to especially thank all of the Hawaiian people, both of native and foreign blood, for their recognition of the holiday of our country observed while we were in this port. Your beautiful city and your charming people will long be pleasantly remembered by us and it is our only regret that we are compelled to so soon continue on our journey around the world. In closing we would also acknowledge the constant courtesy extended to us by the representatives of the great and noble Government of the United States of America.

## DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON.

It has practically been decided by the Government to have a representative at Washington when Congress convenes in December next. The intimation is made that whoever goes will advocate the interests of Hawaii in general, acting as the agent of the people in a capacity similar to that of a delegate from a territory. There is already much speculation as to who will be secured for the post. It is a clear case of the office seeking the man. It has been as good as recorded that the Cabinet will not be called upon to fill the place. The names first mentioned are those of L. A. Thurston, F. M. Hatch and W. A. Kinney. It is known that not one of the trio cares to leave business here for a protracted stay at the national capital. The Government, it may be said, is determined to have a strong man at Washington, as the commission is dissolved. There has been talk thus early of some of the organizations like the Chamber of Commerce or Planters' Association sending a representative to Washington while Congress is in session, but this has not been decided upon yet.

## ODD FELLOWS.

Installation of Excelsior and Encampment Officers.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., installed the following officers last evening:

J. H. Walker—N. G.  
Ed Loftquist—V. G.  
L. L. La Pierre, P. G.—Secretary.  
W. C. Parke, P. G.—Treasurer.  
Geo. Dall, P. G.—R. S. N. G.  
L. H. Hough, P. G.—L. S. N. G.  
C. S. Crane, P. G.—R. S. V. G.  
G. Boisse—L. S. V. G.  
Geo. Johnson—I. G.  
P. Martin—Warden.  
M. Hare—Conductor.  
A. M. Mellis, P. G.—R. S. S.  
Rev. A. Mackintosh, P. G.—Chaplain.  
Last Friday evening Polynesian Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., installed the following:  
J. D. McVeigh, P. G.—Chief Patriarch.  
J. H. Walker—Senior Warden.  
C. S. Crane, P. G.—Junior Warden.  
L. L. La Pierre, P. G.—Secretary.  
L. W. Hough, P. G.—Treasurer.

## COAST FURNITURE PRICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Eastern furniture manufacturers are advancing prices, because of dearer labor and materials. It has been somewhat difficult to get these manufacturers to act together in concert, because of the numerous establishments and their varied character, some being devoted to exclusive lines and others to more general descriptions. Even the chair manufacturers are organized into two associations, and yet they have had no trouble in advancing prices more than once this year, the last time about the middle of May. In the absence of a general organization, the furniture manufacturers will have to act somewhat independently, but will effect combines where possible.

## LABOR SCARCE.

TACOMA, Wash., July 2.—The scarcity of labor in the Northwest is emphasized by the fact that General Manager Shelby, of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway is trying to secure 500 workmen on Puget Sound for his Idaho railroad. This does not mean that an influx of laborers would be rewarded with jobs, because when winter comes and mining operations largely cease the labor supply will probably again equal the demand. This is the first season since the boom days of early 1890, however, that workmen have commanded a premium all over the Northwest.

## SECRETARY ALGER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Having specifically disavowed the reputed alliance with Pingree, Alger will stay in the Cabinet unless some unforeseen contingency arises. Alger said this afternoon: "I have no more alliance with Pingree than I have with 500 other Michigan Republicans who have tendered to me their support in my candidacy for the Senate. When last was in Michigan Governor Pingree came to my home and offered me his support. Of course, I did not decline it, and equally, of course, I thanked him for it. That is all. I am in no sense responsible for his utterances, and I could not control them if I had the right to try. There is no reason why I should resign, and I do not purpose doing so."

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, hiccup pilet, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## HAS ITS PERIODS

Cycles in Volcanic Activity  
Are Quite Marked.

Sunspot Appearances and Eruptions—Figures That Are in the Nature of a Prediction.

In the Hawaiian Gazette of May 2d, Curtis J. Lyons, the local weather observer, gave some interesting data regarding sunspots and volcanos. In the course of the article he predicted an eruption. The article referred to is as follows:

EDITOR P. C. A.—The following table showing the relation between the years of least sun spots as actually observed by astronomers, and the dates of the more prominent volcanic outbursts on Hawaii certainly suggests some relation between the two. The sun-spot periods are from the monthly Weather Review (American) for December, 1897:

Years of Minimum Sunspot.	Most Important Lava-flows or Eruptions.
1799.....1790	Kilauea (Keona eruption)
1810.....1801	Hualalai
1824.....1815	Mauna Loa
1831.....1822	Mauna Loa & Kilauea
1833.....1824	Kilauea
1835.....1826	Mauna Loa
1853.....1844	Mauna Loa
1867.....1858	Mauna Loa
1869.....1860	Mauna Loa
1887.....1878	Mauna Loa & Kilauea
1890 Probable.....	

The variation in number of sunspots during the average eleven-year cycle is strongly marked, the ratio of maximum to minimum being about as 80 to 10 and sometimes greater. It is an accepted fact, I believe, that the solar heat is slightly greater when there are the fewest spots, but how this should cause volcanic outbreak does not appear. It may be the expansion on account of such heat of a fluid interior breaking through a rigid crust.

The next minimum period is due about 1900, as near as can be estimated from past intervals, so without being in any way alarmists, it is reasonable for us to look for a probable lava flow at some time between now and 1901. The Hawaiian lava flows are generally confined to desolate parts of the island.

This is not to be considered as a prediction, but simply a statement of facts. The lava flows of Mt. Etna have followed in a measure the same period.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

## A Hawaiian Stamp.

(Harper's Round Table.)

A collection of about 150 stamps in shocking condition was shown to a dealer. Only one stamp in the entire book was worth anything to the dealer, who tried to buy the collection, but could not, although he offered to place a fair price on it if the owner would agree to sell at that price. The dealer intended to offer \$200, but the owner refused to place a price on his collection or to agree to the dealer's terms. Two days later the dealer obtained the stamp from another collector, who had purchased the collection for a few dollars. The one stamp in the collection was the Hawaiian 1851 issue of the so-called Missionary stamps. It was in beautiful condition, and is now in the hands of a collector, who paid a very large price for it.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

The bark "Nuanu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 KIDNEY STREET, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In bottle 4d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Nothing

So Bracing

—AS—  
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

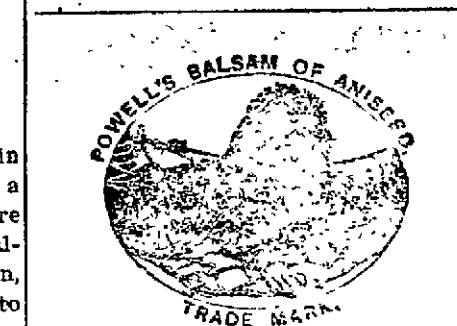
## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER. THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND PLEASANTLY TASTING REMEDY FOR THE VOICE.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.  
"The Daily of Westminster" writes: "I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed, and I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."  
"Lionel, Baerens, Esq., the eminent actor writes: 'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'"  
"Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Landis, October 1st, 1898, writes: 'I have commenced my fifth-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 30 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'"

COUGHS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STOCK SHOULD NOT FORGET THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPS COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 6d., and 4d. each.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

Is Connecting With the Canadian-American Steamship Line. Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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## LIKES THE AIR

Caspar Whitney on Climate of the Islands.

## ALL MUST TAKE EXERCISE

Trades—Sea Breezes—Rains—Physique of Whites Born Here—The Industrial Changes.

(Caspar Whitney's Hawaiian Letter in Harper's Weekly June 17, 1899.)

Now as to climate. A great deal is said by certain white residents in favor of the Hawaiian climate when the islands are under discussion as a resort for tourists and other pleasure or health seekers; and a great deal is said by the same gentlemen to its discredit when discussed as a field for white, and especially for American, labor.

In point of fact, the climate of Hawaii is perhaps not excelled anywhere else on earth. Large enough as the islands are to have a character of their own, and still in no way to neutralize the peculiarly desirable quality of oceanic environment, the Hawaiian climate is midway between temperate and tropical; tender, yet not enervating; breezy, though not boisterous; with sunshine from which you need no protection, and a rainfall that does not become monotonous.

A veritable land of sunshine and breezes, whose temperature you may vary as you choose from sea level up to Mauna Kea (13,825 feet) or Mauna Loa (13,675). You may leave one side of an island in a rain-storm, and find sunshine on the other; but though there is considerable variety in this respect, the temperature is about uniform, and at sea-level is 74 degrees Fahrenheit. Taken by the year, this average does not vary over a degree one way or the other; taken by the month, the average of the coldest month is 69 degrees, and of the warmest 78 degrees. The extreme lowest temperature is 50 degrees, the highest 90 degrees; and either of these figures has been reached only once in the last dozen years. The average daily range at Honolulu is 11 degrees, and its usual temperature is several degrees cooler than the average of a number of other cities in the same latitude—notably Havana.

The northeast trade winds are the saving feature of the Hawaiian Islands, imparting uniform temperature, healthfulness, and tonicity. The record for fifteen years shows that the least number of trade-winds days per year was 225—the greatest 301—the mean 253. January has a normal average of 14 days of trades, which, as the sun moves north, increase until the normal average reaches 29½ days in July and August, and then begins a corresponding diminution through the autumn months to the end of the year.

Oahu and Kauai, of the group, are mostly influenced by these trade winds, which may there be said to blow for nine months of the year. Maui, which is larger, has a few places to leeward, like the town of Lahaina, for instance, where there is a regular land and sea breeze all the year round. The winter is the least desirable part of the Hawaiian year, for at this time the northeast trade winds are interrupted, and winds from the south and west often prevail for weeks. The south wind, which the natives aptly call the "sick wind," brings rain and often ailment to susceptible foreigners; but there are never hurricanes, and only rarely thunder-storms. This is the time, too, of the "Kona storms" (makani Kona), which come out of the south and west, and sometimes for a week hold a section in the gloom of rain and wind before they finally wear off to the northwest and the country smiles again. The most delightful months of the year are April, May, June, July and September. The yearly average rainfall of Oahu is about 40 inches; of Maui, 25 to 30; of Kauai, 55; and of Hawaii, with its dry side and its very wet side, it varies so much as to necessitate more detailed figures; in the Kona coffee belt, on the dry side, the average rainfall is about 60 inches; in the Oia district it is 175 inches; in the Hilo forest, 200 inches; and immediately around the town of Hilo, from 130 to 150 inches.

What particularly impressed me in the Hawaiian climate—and I cite my experience because I do not, as a rule, care for these too balmy climes—was the absence of an enervating quality. Some say that such an influence does attend upon long residence on the islands, but my investigations suggest that only white women who never take exercise are so affected. The Hawaiian-born children of foreign parents bloom like the foliage under which they play; it would be difficult indeed to improve on the physique of the boys and young men born of white parents in Hawaii, whom I saw in the racing-shells, in the yachts, in swimming, and on the streets of Honolulu. Those in the United States who really wish to see what Hawaiian climate does for children of white parentage should view the members of the "Hawaiian Club" at Yale or at Harvard. It is a notable fact that the white-born Hawaiians who have come to American universities have been much above the average in physique, as the athletic records attest; and I have in mind four sons of one distinguished family that have come to Yale, whose physical magnificence would boom any climate or stir the pride of any mother's heart, wherever it beat.

Men and women who take no exercise find after a time semi-tropical climates enervating. It is the law of the human system and of the land.

It is natural to conclude this chapter with a word or so on the islands as a field of venture for the individual immigrant. Let me say at the outset that Hawaii is no land of promise for indigent adventurers; neither is there here an agricultural bonanza. The islands can easily support a very much greater number of people than now live upon them, but it will not be until there has been a decided readjustment of the land, labor, and transportation questions.

The great industry is the production of sugar, which requires large capital. The rice industry is in the hands of the Chinese, and there is no public sugar or rice land to be had. The coffee industry is really the only one offering immediate opportunities to the immigrant, but for the development of a coffee plantation of even moderate size some capital is needed.

There are opportunities in fruit-growing—if the steamer rates are ever lowered—and in fruit-canning; but these also require capital. There is a field of endeavor in raising grapes, oranges, lemons, vegetables—which now come from California, because no one supplies the Hawaiian market—but all these also take some capital. Not only capital, but brains and industry and skill. The government is surveying as rapidly as possible land that is to be thrown open to settlement, but it is put on the market slowly, and never in quantities sufficient for any considerable number of new-comers.

The new lands on the island of Hawaii are off the (at present) one road, although other roads are soon to be constructed. The low-lying flat lands with abundant water-supply are all taken up. There does remain a considerable area to be disposed of as surveys are completed and as old leases expire, principally lands suited to coffee cultivation. Small farming, as I have said, is greatly handicapped by the high inter-island transportation rates.

With this data in hand, gathered by my personal tour of the islands, the best advice I can give to those looking toward Hawaii is to reiterate that offered by Mr. J. F. Brown, the public lands agent.

Don't go to Hawaii as a sort of forlorn hope, without experience, without money—trusting to good luck.

Don't go to plant coffee without necessary capital.

Don't expect to find a country where hard work, care, and economy are not necessary.

Don't go without getting reliable information in advance. But if you do go, after finally considering the matter, and take experience and energy and sufficient capital to insure you against want and enable you to study the situation on the ground before making a final decision, you will be warmly welcomed; and what has been a kindly country to others may also prove so to you.

## BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It Goes Forward Despite Threats of Two Years Ago.

(S. F. Chronicle.)

The Oxnards, who declared two years ago that if Hawaii were annexed they would not spend another dollar on California beet sugar propositions, have been fully as active in that respect since annexation as they were before. The latest news from them is of a \$750,000 investment in a Ventura beet ranch of 5000 acres, which they have added to one of 7000 acres already in hand. This ranch is to be divided into small tracts and occupied by beet-growers who will raise the product used in the Oxnards' million-dollar factory.

Evidently the sugar magnates have recovered from their scare. Not only is Hawaii in the Union and producing more sugar than ever, but we are fighting to bring the Philippines in also. Porto Rico is in the same status as Hawaii, and Cuba is likely, if not annexed, to get a reciprocity treaty. Nevertheless, the investments in beet sugar properties are piling up, and will, we think, continue to do so until the combined production of cane and beet sugar supplies the local demand and keeps pace with its increase.

That will take some time. We are now importing 4,918,905,733 pounds of sugar annually, and paying \$99,066,181 for it, while the amount of our per capita consumption is steadily gaining. Adding Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba will by no means glut the market. Porto Rico produces 60,000 tons, the Philippines 260,000 tons and Cuba 850,000 tons, or 2,578,680,000 pounds in all. This is 2,340,225,733 pounds less than the American importations, of which, besides, it makes a part. Obviously, therefore, beet sugar production and manufacture has an ample field.

## SCHOOLS ON LUZON.

Daughters of Col. Egbert Are Engaged as Teachers.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Sun cable from Manila says. Gen. Otis has undertaken to make the attendance of school children compulsory, and the police have been instructed to see that all those of school age, which is between 6 and 12 years, obey the regulation. It is generally thought, however, that the police will have little to do in this direction for the reason that the natives, as a rule, are anxious to have their children taught. Pupils will be taught English for an hour each day, this being the first time any concerted attempt has been made to teach the language. The Government has appointed several American teachers, among them being three daughters of the late Col. Egbert, of the Twenty-second Infantry. This is the first visible operation on the masses of the new civil government, and it indicates one phase of the character of the Philippines, who have constantly contended for free public education.

## IN A BEAR TONE

Willett & Gray Less Confident of the Future

Further Improvement Problematical—Increase in Production Hawaii is Mentioned.

The latest Willett & Gray sugar circular says under the subject of raws: Recently we wrote: "There are no signs of any change for the immediate future, so long as the European markets make no special movement."

This week it is necessary to curtail somewhat the strong feeling regarding the sugar position that we have held with confidence and success for several months past. Not that we are looking for any material decline, but it now seems to us that a further improvement is somewhat problematical. During the present week European markets have made a very sharp reaction or rather decline, if the down movement should not be recovered. The reason assigned is that the Paris operators for an advance have realized largely on their contracts. It will be noted that for a few weeks past we have printed opinions of the two sides of the market from our Paris correspondents. It now appears that the bear side has made the most progress thus far, which may or may not remain permanent. We, however, think it well to call attention to some important changes in the sugar conditions of the world, which may prevent the expectation of a further long-continued improvement in quotations, unless important crops should suffer damage. From data now at hand there is a moderate increase in the estimates of the world's old crop supplies, say for Cuba 15,000 tons, Argentine Republic 10,000 tons, Australia 15,000 tons, and European beets 20,000 tons, a total of 60,000 tons. Not a large increase by itself, and of no special importance, but the notable feature of the sugar situation is the largely improved prospects of the crops for the next campaign. These improved outlooks come from the crops of Europe, Brazil, Australia, Mauritius, Cuba, Hawaii, Louisiana, and last, but not longer least, the United States Domestic beet crop. Our correspondence from Cuba gives a marked improvement in the conditions there. Louisiana gives decidedly good indications and there is no question about a largely increased domestic beet crop. Neither will Hawaii be behind in its crop of increase. These crops named, with their increase of supplies for the United States, in connection with Java and other cane sugar countries, will leave a more unfavorable market condition for the beet crops with our countervailing duties against their high bounties than they have yet experienced.

For these reasons, in careful consideration of the outlook ahead, we incline to think that raw sugars may have reached the maximum prices; but there is no good reason to expect a decline of consequence until such time as the features mentioned actually come into operation, which may not be for some time, yet. At present there is a good, healthy demand for all sugars offered for sale, and the European decline in beet sugar is in part the readjustment of old crop to new crop values, by a decline in old rather than an advance in new. October delivery new crop beets have been quoted at 10s., while old crop was selling at 11s. 2d. prompt, and the prices are now drawing together to the disadvantage of the new crop, a further indication that what we have written about the outlook for next season may be also recognized abroad. Locally, our market for the week has shown an easier tendency in sympathy with Europe, and a decline of 1-16c per lb. has been made, although the latest sale of centrifugals under exceptional conditions, perhaps, was at a gain of 1-32c.

It will be seen that no note is taken of certain increase in consumption of sugar throughout the world.

## IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—Belgium is on the threshold of a revolution. Cheerful by their gains of the last few days, the Socialists and Radicals have now united in an unconditional demand for universal suffrage. The truce between the people and the Government will end on Tuesday, and on that day the Government must give its answer. Tonight it looks as if a refusal would mean civil war and end the monarchy. Belgium was in a ferment today. There were serious clashes at Liege and Alost, and disorderly mass meetings and processions in nearly every city and town. The police were invariably worsted in the encounters. The officials of Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels and Liege have notified the Government that they cannot be responsible for life and property.

RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).

For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Flamed, Itching, Sore, and Fissured Palms, and Shapeless Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British Agent: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Proprietors, U. S. A.: J. C. A. & Co., 100, N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

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Factory: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade.

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dr. F. and Fish, Potash and Magnesium salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or more of these manures are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## 1899-RAMBLERS-1899

AT \$45.00

This seems low but we have just got in another big shipment and we propose to sell twice as many this Summer as ever before so have cut down the price to the lowest point.

We offer the same options as before on saddles, pedals, handle bars, etc., and our terms are very easy, only \$2.50 per week or less than 36 cents per day which amount you will easily save in car fare and lunch each day.

Ramblers at \$45.00 will suit your pocket and they are the same good reliable wheel they have been for 20 years past.

## E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

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Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... \$3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

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COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,800  
Total reinsurance 107,650,800

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,880,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £18,059,969.  
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3,000,000  
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital— 627,500 0 0  
2- Fire Funds— 2,746,428 7 11  
3- Life and Annuity Funds— 10,907,000 27 11  
£18,059,969 6 10  
Revenue Fire Branch— 1,538,550 8 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,052,942 18 3  
Branches— 23,647,762 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Edna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



## THE WYEFIELD IN

## Arrival of Another Big U. S. Transport

Seven Thousand Tons of Provisions and One Hundred and Forty Horses on Board.

One hundred and forty horses for the Fourth United States Cavalry at Manila arrived on the British steamer Wyefield from San Francisco last evening. They were promptly taken to the United States Government paddocks at Iwilei, where they will recuperate for about a week. Not a horse was lost coming down, and they are all in fine condition, which speaks well of the good care they have had at the hands of Dr. Plummer, V. S., and Lieut. Slavin, U. S. A., who with twenty-three men of the Fourth Cavalry, have had charge of them.

The Wyefield is one of the largest freighters that has ever visited this port, having a capacity for 5500 tons of freight. She is 340 feet long, 40½ feet beam, and has a mean draught of 22 feet. Besides the 140 head of horses on board there is over 7000 tons measurement of stores for the army at Manila. The Wyefield will take on 300 tons of coal during her stay in port. Capt. Cartmer is accompanied by his wife and daughter as passengers, and being his first visit to the Islands, looks forward to a pleasant time while here.

The Wyefield was built some two years ago at Port Glasgow, and her first trip was from London to Weihaiwei with stores for the Asiatic squadron gathered off that port. From thence she sailed to British Columbia, and for the past six months has been coasting along the Pacific coast. The officers of the Wyefield are: Captain, Cartmer; first officer, Croner; second officer, Duncan, third officer, Moore; purser, Cartmer, chief engineer, Rhubarb, second engineer, Turner; third engineer, Johnson, fourth engineer, Lewis.

The Wyefield carries a very small crew for the size of the vessel, numbering but thirty-three.

Dr. Plummer, the veterinary surgeon of the Fourth Cavalry, is well known in Honolulu, having been on the ship Tacoma when she made her first trip to Manila with a cargo of mules.

## Sugar Beet Profits.

Professor H. W. Wiley, chief chemist to the Department of Agriculture, according to the Indiana Farmer, estimates the average yield of sugar beets in this country at 10½ tons per acre, and the price \$4.10 per ton, or about \$43 per acre. He makes the cost of production about \$40 including fertilizers and all labor in cultivating, delivering to the factory, etc. This does not show much encouragement to farmers, although it allows them fair wages for time and labor and team.

We think the sugar beet industry had better go out of the business if they cannot do better than that. The only ones who seem likely to make much out of it are those who can succeed in drawing the bounty which some States have offered for the production of sugar. A crop which yields only fair wages for time, labor and team, on good soil, such as has been, and should be selected for the beet crop, is not a very tempting one to the farmer, especially if it places him at the mercy of a monopoly like the sugar trust, who may think it necessary to obtain their beets at a lower rate another year. He had better be raising "pigs, poultry and peanuts," which are said to be an ideal combination in some sections.

## DEWEY AND VON DIEDRICHS

Cordial Letters Between the Two Officers.

BERLIN July 5.—The Neuste Nachrichten today publishes letters exchanged between Admirals Dewey and Von Diederichs. The latter's letter is dated March 17th and reads:

"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4th informing me your excellency has been promoted as Admiral. While congratulating your excellency sincerely on this new token of recognition I beg you to believe me the good news has given me the greatest satisfaction. I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant."

DIEDRICHS

Admiral Dewey replied April 16th saying:

"Dear Admiral von Diederichs, I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulation upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement is a source of satisfaction to you and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture."

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving this station I am very sincerely,

DEWEY

## PACIFIC MAIL STATEMENT

NEW YORK July 5.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company reports for May gross earnings of \$302,937, a decrease of \$22,593, and net \$65,554 which is a decrease of \$18,924.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 11.  
Sloop Kaulani, from Oahu ports.  
Wednesday, July 12.  
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Kaula; 4450 bags sugar.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa; 2450 bags sugar, 250 bags rice.  
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua; 5689 bags sugar, 201 bags coffee and 140 bundles hides.  
Schr. Mille Morris, from Oahu.  
Stmr. Upolu, F. Henningsen, from Kona and Kohala; 125 head sheep, 100 bags charcoal, 15 cords wood and 15 packages sundries.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs from Kapa; 3950 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, July 13.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai.  
P. M. stmr. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco; pass. and mail to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Br. stmr. Wyefield, Cartmer, 10 days from San Francisco.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 11.  
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, Hilo.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, Kona and Kau.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Nawiliwili.

Wednesday, July 12.  
U. S. army transport Pennsylvania, Broomhead, Manila.  
U. S. transport Solace, Dunlap, Guam.  
Haw. stmr. City of Columbia, Walker, Hongkong.  
Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, Philadelphia.

Thursday, July 13.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.  
Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Olowalu.  
Stmr. Helene, Weisbarth, Pahuau.  
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Hamakua.  
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Honolulu.  
America Maru, Cope, San Francisco.

## ISLAND PORTS.

KAILUA—Arrived, July 6, schr Corona, Anderson, 28 days from Port Townsend.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, July 7, bkta. John D. Spreckels, Christensen, 11 days from San Francisco, cargo of general merchandise.

## FOREIGN PORTS

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, July 1, bk. Nuuanu, from Kahului.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, July 4, steamer Coptic, 6 days 4 hrs. 58 min. from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, July 5, stmr. Moana, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, July 5, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Arrived prior to July 4, stmr. Alameda, from Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE—Sailed, July 5, ship Eclipse for Honolulu.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.  
U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 13.  
Jap T. S. Hyei, Nakayama, Hilo, July 10.  
Br. stmr. Wyefield, Cartmer, San Francisco, July 13.

MERCHANTMEN.  
(This list does not include coasters.)  
Ger. ship Wega, Bommerman, London, May 31.  
Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, New York, May 31.  
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, June 2.  
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Calhoun, San Francisco, June 10.  
Am. bk. McNear, Pederson, Laysan Island, June 12.  
Br. schr. Retriever, Parker, Hongkong, June 17.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, June 30.  
Am. schr. Fannie Adele, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, July 2.  
Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, July 2.  
Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.  
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, July 3.  
Am. bkta. Addenda, Delano, Newcastle, July 4.  
Br. ship Amphitrite, Anderson, London, July 4.  
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, July 5.  
Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Port Blakeley, July 5.  
Am. stmr. Australia Houdlette, San Francisco, July 10.  
Am. stmr. Rio de Janeiro Ward, San Francisco, July 13.

## CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU

Hawaleia, Am. bk	Newcastle
Bundaler, Chl. bk	Newcastle
Estera, Haw. ship	Newcastle
North, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Hawaleia, Haw. ship	Newcastle
Estera, Am. schr.	Newcastle
John Smith, Am. bkta.	Newcastle
Yosemite, Am. ship	Newcastle
Liza Vance, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Carson, Am. bkta.	Newcastle
Abby Palmer, Am. bk	Newcastle
Empire, Am. bk	Newcastle
Geneva, Am. bk	Newcastle
J. L. Stanford, Am. bkta.	Newcastle
Newbury, Am. bkta.	Newcastle
Woolhahra, Br. bk	Newcastle
W. F. Babcock, Am. ship	Newcastle
Onaway, Am. bk	Newcastle
Karoo, Br. ship	Newcastle
Matthews, Am. stmr.	Newcastle
County Maroon, Br. bk	Newcastle
Humbert, Haw. bk	Newcastle

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From China and Japan, per S. S. America Maru, July 11.—George R. Carter, wife and maid, Miss Alice Miller and servant, Mrs. H. L. Achilles, H. A. Strong and wife, Fong Sui, S. Lek and 467 Japanese, 2 Chinese and 4 Korean steerage passengers. Through—Mrs. Chas. Stuart, 1y Chat, Fong Klu, H. H. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Varblowsky, A. H. Mactavish, Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, three children and maid, Mr. Izumi, Miss Jessie Asbury and maid, H. Blumenstein, Miss Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bramhall, Miss A. Carter, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. J. R. Hill, Mrs. M. Kingdon and maid, H. A. Keller, J. S. Maynard, Lieut. Wm. von Schleich, J. Strop, Mrs. J. V. C. Comfort, Miss G. E. Comfort, Miss A. D. Thompson, Dr. W. H. Dobson, Rev. B. C. Henry, D. D., Mrs. H. D. Porter, Mr. Porter, Master Porter, Mrs. S. Brumell, C. I. Beigel, H. G. Brown, Miss Bramhall, W. B. Chamberlin, M. O. Heffreich, Miss Hill, E. R. Kimball, T. Kazama, Miss A. L. O'Neill, Mrs. E. S. Stevens, child and maid, T. Yamada.

From Kona, per stmr. Upolu, July 12.—H. D. Heron and 2 deck.  
From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, July 12.—Rev. O. H. Gulick and 9 deck.  
From Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, July 12.—Mrs. Estep, M. A. Silva and 6 deck.

From Lanai, per stmr. Lehua, July 13.—Chas. Wagner and Dr. Peterson.  
From Molokai, per stmr. Mokoli, July 13.—J. F. Brown and wife and 2 deck.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, July 13.—For Honolulu: H. Siebert, J. M. Smith, F. S. Bliss, Dr. A. McWayne, J. T. McGrew, Miss J. Hartwell, A. F. Judd, J. R. Judd, Mrs. D. W. Ketchum, W. M. Minton, Jr., Miss E. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, F. S. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adloff, S. M. Damon, Mrs. McClanahan and child, C. H. Bellina, J. Cassidy, Miss Hartwell and maid, H. C. Rodgers, A. M. Steverey, E. W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Garlick, Mr. and Mrs. S. Paschall, A. G. Rolfe, E. M. Geist and thirteen European steerage. For Yokohama: Mrs. A. Wallace and son, G. A. Roosen, J. P. O'Neill, F. Zulant, C. Gruener, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nolker, Miss Condit Smith. For Nagasaki. Rev. H. Beck, Mrs. Beck and two children. For Shanghai. Mrs. F. Fuller.

## Departed.

For Maui and Hilo, per stmr. Claudine, July 11.—Miss Johnson, Miss Jones, Miss L. Wight, Miss B. Cartwright, George A. Davis, Mrs. J. E. Berry, Miss E. Berry, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. A. H. Trifelle, E. Streckwald, D. C. Robertson, Mr. Portels, T. G. Balleentyne, R. D. Sillman and wife, H. E. Coleman and wife, S. De Friest, F. A. Jacobs, wife and child.

For Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 11.—W. R. Castle, A. L. Castle, Mr. Hyman, Miss Virginia Meline, Miss Paulding, Miss McMillan, Miss Whitman, R. A. Cooke, C. J. McCarthy, Miss Phillips, Miss C. Hoffman, Miss Maracas, D. H. Hitchcock and wife, Dr. Schwallie, W. W. Brunner, F. S. Dodge, F. Barwick, Mrs. J. F. Tarbell, Miss Previer, J. Kaukau, Miss Kahai, Mrs. S. Kaunakao, C. F. W. Voss, J. F. O'Connor, P. Weaver, Dr. McMillan, Mrs. G. Kaulmaoale, A. B. Ingalls, Henry Martin, Oliver Jones, S. Buck, F. Lowrey, Mr. Kleugel, Geo. Kent, James Burgess, Walter Alvarez, Milton Alvarez.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, July 11.—Alex. Albertson, P. Peck, Miss E. Quinn, Miss A. L. Miss Akana, Rev. Perry and wife, L. Kupau, C. E. King, C. Kaiser, J. G. Crosby and wife, Mr. Van Uter, D. A. Ray, J. E. Dorey, A. Haneberg and wife, C. J. Herwig, Miss E. Dean, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Merrill, H. A. Parsons, J. N. McDonald, Mr. Rhodes, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Fisher, Sam'l. Parker, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, C. S. Desky, C. R. Hawthorne, J. K. Brown and wife, Thos. Rickard and wife, T. Krouse, Edgar Halstead, A. Anderson, O. A. Stevens, H. Smith, H. T. Hamby, T. C. Taylor, Miss Jehu, Miss Tewsey, Mrs. N. A. Bowey and two children, Professor Beekmore and wife, Miss Van Uzeny, Miss M. R. Forbes, Mr. Langill, Mr. Morehouse, Miss Dayton, J. F. Woods, F. Davey, Titus Napoleon, Mrs. Hawley, Miss Flaxman, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Tracey, C. Schmidt, D. J. Rodgers, Fred Lee, J. M. Kaneakua, C. E. King and party, J. M. Collins, Mr. Le Munyon and assistant, W. F. Payne, Jr., Titus Napoleon.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, July 11.—A. S. Wilcox, Miss B. Kopke, Miss Hoffman, Miss Pope, Dr. Galbraith and son, Mrs. Snow and two children, John Cockett, J. Severson, J. Gandall, A. Gandall, A. Dreier, W. Kala, W. T. Schmidt, J. K. Malao, Jr., M. Henderson, S. F. Keith, H. M. Coke, Mrs. M. Chapin and two children, Miss B. Pieler, S. Kaeo, J. R. Price, J. C. Gail, J. Kaul.

For Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, July 11.—Mrs. Bush.

For San Francisco, per S. S. America Maru, July 13.—Col. Mills, H. F. Lyon, Miss Kate Stephens, Mrs. O'Connor, D. Newmann, W. H. Winston and L. Champion.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Maui, July 13.—F. Macfarlane, Geo. Fairchild, Miss King, Mrs. Brazil, T. J. Riley.

For Paauhan, per stmr. Helene, July 13.—Miss A. Rickard, Miss F. Rickard.  
For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, July 13.—Mr. Murphy, E. Kohau, Miss Thronas.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Iwalani, July 13.—Mrs. Swift, J. Swift, Miss Brickwood, F. A. Schaefer.

Capt. Clancy has sold the little schooner Cope recently purchased by him from Capt. Frietsch, the lone mariner. The pilot boat boys are now the owners. The price being \$290. The schooner was sold without the numerous things included in its outfit when bought by Clancy. He has retained among other valuables, a fine barometer, a pair of marine glasses, a nickel plated revolver, to the value of \$100, which makes a neat little profit for this latest transaction of popular Capt. Clancy. He paid Frietsch just \$290 for the craft. The boat boys will use the Cope for a fishing and pleasure boat.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Port Albert sailed for the coast yesterday.

Sailors to the unlucky number of thirteen have deserted the British ship Amphitrite.

Just what the newspaper men will do without items about the City of Columbia is a conundrum.

The Australia, with a full list of passengers and a big cargo, sails for San Francisco at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The British bark Beechdale, Knox, 1271 tons, has been chartered at Nitate ports for the Hawaiian Islands.

The British steamer Victoria, Lunham, is now twenty-one days out from Lisbon with immigrants for this port.

The liner Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, may be in tomorrow as she was expected to sail from San Francisco on Saturday, July 8.

The Rio de Janeiro, docked at Pacific Mail wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a number of passengers from San Francisco. She sails for Yokohama at 2 p. m. today.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Bertie Minor, Am. schr., 230 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanify & Co.

## Automobiles for Honolulu.

L. T. Grant, of Hilo, returned yesterday by the Rio after an extended tour of automobile investigation. He left Honolulu in April to represent Messrs. J. B. Atherton, E. D. Tenney and John Cassidy, who are at the head of a horseless carriage concern for Honolulu. A company is to be formed, and with the gentlemen named will be associated W. A. Bowen and J. W. Bergstrom. It is intended to install a plant sufficient to keep 100 carriages in active operation, each one of which is to weigh 1400 pounds. The first order has already been placed.

## At the Orpheum.

From the roars of laughter that echoed from the Orpheum last night no one would have thought that five cruel murders were being committed within. But such was the case, for "The Murder at the Toll Gate" was on the boards. "The McCanns" was even funnier than on the previous night. Boggs and Miss Haeward have a neat skit and all the specialists have first class acts. The same program will be repeated tonight.

## WRECKED IN PHILIPPINES

The Ship Selkirk Lost With a Valuable Cargo.

The Nova Scotian sailing ship Selkirk has been wrecked on the coast of Mindoro, a large island in the southern Philippines, says the Manila Times. The Selkirk was commanded by Capt. Crowe. She was distinguished as being the first vessel on which a Protestant baptism ever occurred in Manila harbor. After taking in a full cargo of hemp she sailed from Manila for Boston. No details have been received showing how the wreck came about. The value of her cargo is estimated at about \$400,000.

The steamer Sakura Maru, which left Yokohama for Peru on February 28th last with 832 emigrants on board, arrived safely at Callao on April 5th, and after discharging the men at that port and six other places in Peru returned to Yokohama on June 5th via Seattle. The Asahi says that this is the first time a Japanese vessel has made a voyage to South America, and that the emigrants were well received everywhere by the natives. If this first batch of emigrants proves to be satisfactory 50,000 to 60,000 more emigrants will be gradually sent to Peru.

## VICTORY FOR AUTOMOBILES

CHICAGO, July 5.—Judge Gibbons today delivered an opinion in the case of the South Park ordinances prohibiting the use of automobiles on the South Side boulevards. He declared the ordinance void.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that there is less danger in an automobile than in a horse and buggy," said the Court. "The Park Board did wrong in singling out the new vehicle and placing it under the ban of outlawry."

## WHY NOT ADD SUGAR CANE?

A Michigan huckster is trying the experiment of creating a new vegetable by grafting tomato and potato vines, but a Kansas man discounts this by grafting the milkweed and strawberry plant, in the expectation of producing strawberries and cream.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

To the Tax-Payers of the First Division, Island of Oahu:

The Tax Assessor's Books for the year 1899, for the several Taxation Districts, will be open for inspection by persons liable for Taxation between the 1st and 15th day of July (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

## DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

At the Assessor's Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

DISTRICTS OF EWA AND WAIANAE

At the Court House, Waianae, between the 1st and 5th days of July. At the Court House, Ewa, between the 6th and 15th days of July.

## DISTRICT OF WAILUA.

At the Post Office, Wailua.

## DISTRICT OF KOOLAULOA.

At the Court House, Haula.

## DISTRICT OF KOOLAPOKO.

At the offices of the Deputy Assessor, Kaneohe.

## JONATHAN SHAW,

Assessor, First Division.  
Honolulu, June 30, 1899. 2086-4t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

## OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.

On Saturday, September 2d, at 10 a. m. at the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction under conditions of residence and improvement, and easy terms of payment within a period of ten years:

About 360 lots of 50 acres each in New Olaa Tract recently surveyed.

Purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first, except in case of lots on main road.

Purchaser of lot on main road may bid for separate lot not located on said road.

Lots will be offered at upset price of from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to quality and location.

Full particulars as to all conditions of sale may be had on application in person or by mail to the Public Lands office or to any of the local land offices.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.  
July 3, 1899. 2086

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On July 29th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction, lease of the mauka portion of lands of Ahomamu, Papea and Moaloa, Kaula. Area 2600 acres more or less.

Upset price \$500 per year, semi-annually in advance.

Lease will be subject to conditions for forest protection and for reservations for settlement if required.

For further particulars, apply at Land Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.  
June 29, 1899. 2085-4t

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Monday, July 24th, for the construction of roads to Honokas Landing, Koahuu Homesteads and to Waikea.

Specifications at office of Superintendent of Public Works and at Post Offices, Honokas and Waikea.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

JAS. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.  
July 11th, 1899. 2085-3t

## ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned gives notice that she is the duly appointed and qualified Administratrix of the estate of Aueha Kekaulohi, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of J. M. Monsarrat, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of J. M. Monsarrat.

ELLEN ALBERTINA POLYBLANK, Administratrix of the estate of Aueha Kekaulohi.  
Honolulu, July 14, 1899. 2085-5tF

## SOLICITORS WANTED.

RESIDENT SOLICITORS IN EACH district on the Islands. A lady or gentleman can earn \$25 to \$40 per week. Address, P. O. Box 789, Honolulu, H. I. 5284-4t

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., run Huk Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 56

## OLAA NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following assessments have been levied on the assessable stock of the OLAA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, which are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin:

2½ per cent payable on the first day of October, 1899; and  
2½ per cent on the first day of each month thereafter, to and including the first day of July, 1900.

By order of the Directors.  
J. B. CASTLE, Treasurer—Olao Sugar Company, Ltd.  
Honolulu, July 11th, 1899.  
3383-2089-6t

## NOTICE OF SALE OF PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day sold to C. Chow Nam and C. Chong Sam all my interest in the business carried on under the firm name of Sing Lung & Company at No. 212 Nuuanu street. The said business will be carried on under the same firm name and all the liabilities of said firm have been assumed by the purchasers of my interest in said business.

L. CON CHONG.

Honolulu, June 20, 1899. 2087-F

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Jesse Amara, late of Wailua, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present same to me at said Wailua or to Mr. John D. Holt, Jr., in Honolulu, Oahu, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to me at Wailua or to said Mr. Holt in Honolulu.

KEKIE AMARA,